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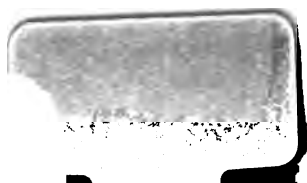
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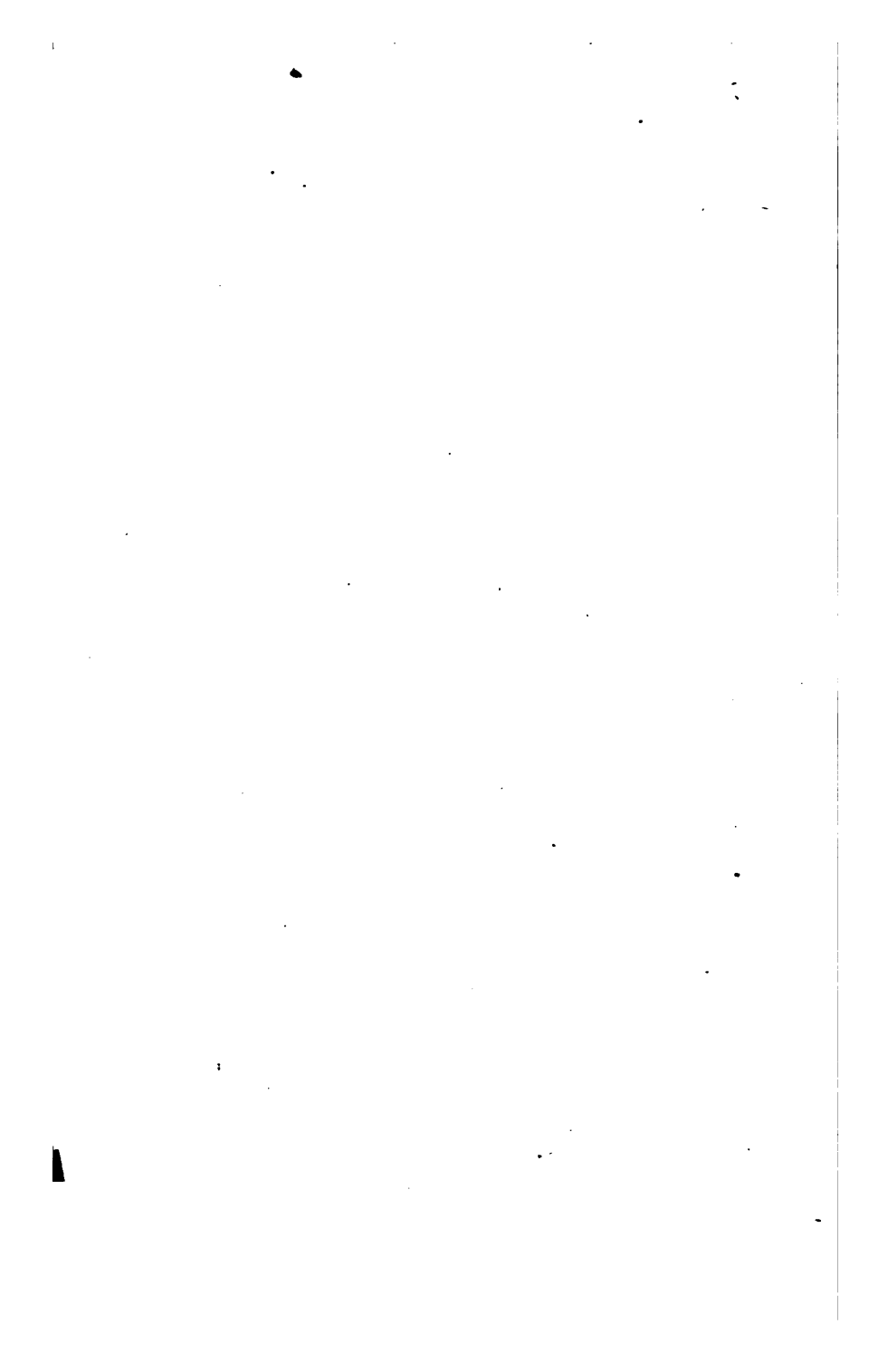
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GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

LONDON:
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GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY:

A Manual of Geography

PREPARED ON A NEW PRINCIPLE,

AND INTENDED SPECIALLY FOR THE

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

BY

JOHN GIBSON, M.A.,

AUTHOR OF "HISTORY MADE EASY," "SPECIMEN ESSAYS," "PRELIMINARY LAW AND
ARMY GUIDES," ETC.



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HISTORY MADE EASY:

An Epitome

OF

ENGLISH HISTORY

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

With regard to this History a Candidate writes:

“I should think it is the best book ever published for Examination purposes.”

Another Candidate writes:

“I learn more from the ‘History Made Easy’ in a day than from all the other histories put together in a week.”

PREFACE.

THIS little manual of Geography is intended to be a companion book to the "History Made Easy;" and a similar plan has been adopted in the arrangement of the two books. They are both specially intended for the Public Examinations; and we believe that everything of importance connected with the subjects treated of has been dealt with in a short and concise form, and set forth in plain language. We would draw particular attention to our Tables of Rivers and Mountains, which will supply a great want frequently noticed by us in our preparation of Students. As far as our experience goes, no Geography gives these in the manner adopted by us; nor does any Geography with which we are acquainted tabulate the important places, with their names, position and importance, as we have done. We trust, also, that the special informa-

tion given in the Appendices will prove serviceable; and that the general result will show that many hours of hard work and indefatigable research have not been spent in vain. We have consulted all the best and most recent authorities; and we are particularly indebted to Dr. Hughes' "Class-Book of Modern Geography," and, in a lesser degree, to the Manuals of Drs. Cornwell and Mackay.

QUERNMORE, BROMLEY, KENT.

April, 1882.

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QUERNMORE, BROMLEY, KENT.

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AND BY TWO OTHER GRADUATES OF OXFORD AND
SEVERAL VISITING PROFESSORS,

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ALL THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

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- (i) It keeps a Pupil to his work.
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JOHN GIBSON, M.A., Bromley, Kent.

GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY is a word of Greek derivation, and means a description of the earth.

The subject has three divisions—

1. Mathematical Geography ;
2. Physical Geography ;
3. Political Geography.

All researches into the figure, size and motions of the earth belong to Mathematical Geography, and are included in the science of astronomy.

The natural features of the earth's surface, the climates, plants, animals and minerals found in various countries, are the subjects peculiar to Physical Geography.

Political Geography describes the divisions of land into countries, provinces, &c.; their inhabitants, government, towns, manufactures, commerce, &c.—every thing being viewed with reference to the artificial arrangements and works of man.

G.

B

1. MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The earth is very nearly a globe in shape: it is not perfectly round, but slightly flattened at two opposite points, called poles. The intermediate mass has a slight outward projection. In mathematical language its shape is defined as that of an "oblate spheroid."

Circles.

A system of intersecting circles has been devised by astronomers and geographers for the purpose of marking exactly the positions of places on the surface of the earth.

The Equator is a circle which runs round the globe at its most projecting part: it is so called because it divides the globe into two equal parts—hemispheres or half-spheres.

There are other circles drawn parallel to the Equator; these diminish as they recede from it towards the poles, and are called small circles.

Meridians, or lines of longitude, are great circles passing through the poles, meeting the Equator at right angles. The moment at which any of these great circles comes opposite the sun is also the moment of mid-day (Latin, merities) at all places situated on the half-circle which faces the sun, and of midnight at all places in the half turned away from it. Accordingly, such circles are called meridians.

Divisions of the Circle.

The circle in English maps is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees,

marked ($^{\circ}$); degrees are sub-divided into sixty equal parts, called minutes, marked thus ($'$); these, in their turn, into sixty equal parts, called seconds, marked thus ($''$).

A quadrant is the measure of a right angle, and is called an angle of ninety degrees, written thus: $90 (^{\circ})$.

Latitude and Longitude.

The exact position of places on the surface of the earth is indicated by means of latitude and longitude.

Latitude is a measurement in degrees of distance *from* the Equator towards either pole.

No place can have a higher latitude than 90° , this being the distance of the Equator from either pole.

Longitude is measured *on* the Equator, east and west: it is taken half-way round the globe: consequently, no place can have a greater longitude than 180° .

Parallels are named according to their distance north or south, whilst meridians are classed in English maps according to their distance E. or W.

Every place is supposed to have a parallel of latitude passing through it; to aid calculation the lines are drawn on globes and maps at intervals of ten or five degrees. A similar method is adopted with meridians; a meridian line is supposed to pass through every place; but, for convenience, a limited number only is marked. In England the first meridian is that which passes through Greenwich; and the longitude of any other place is its distance E. or W. from that meridian.

When the latitude and longitude of a place are given, its exact position on the globe may be at once indicated by tracing the direction of the given parallel and meridian lines, and by marking their intersection.

Rotation of the Earth.

The earth's shortest diameter is called its axis : on this imaginary line the earth is constantly turning round. This rotation or turning round on its axis once in twenty-four hours is the cause of day and night. The earth rotates from west to east : for this reason the sun seems to make his circuit from east to west.

The earth also revolves round the sun once a-year. This is called the earth's *annual revolution*, and causes the change of the seasons.

The Ecliptic.

The ecliptic is a great circle round the heavens representing the path which the sun's centre appears to describe in a year. It derives its name from the fact that the moon must be in or near this circle when an *eclipse* takes place.

The sun is vertical to the equator, or in other words the ecliptic crosses the equator, twice a-year. These periods recur about the 22nd of March and the 22nd of September ; day and night are then of equal length over the whole earth ; consequently they are respectively called the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox.

Twice, too, every year is the sun vertical to

places $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees removed from the Equator, that distance being measured once towards the North Pole and once towards the South Pole.

The first of these occasions gives us our midsummer and longest day, June the 22nd; the other, midwinter and our shortest day, December 22nd. These are the dates of our summer and winter solstices, so called from the fact that for several days about the 22nd June and 22nd December the sun appears to rise and set at the very same hour.

Tropics.

The two small circles which are parallel to the Equator and touch the Ecliptic are called the Tropics, or "turners." They are so named, because the sun, on becoming vertical to either of them, "turns back" and proceeds in an opposite direction.

The Tropic $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator is called the Tropic of Cancer; the Tropic $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the Equator is called the Tropic of Capricorn. They are 47 degrees apart, and form the limits of the *Torrid Zone*. (See below.)

Polar Circles.

The Polar Circles are two circles drawn round each Pole at a distance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; the northern circle is named the Arctic, and the southern the Antarctic. At our southern solstice the sun's light reaches not only to the North Pole, but $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees beyond it; there is then no night

within the Arctic Circle. At our winter solstice the reverse takes place; there is then no day within the Arctic Circle.

The Zones.

These are five in number—two Frigid, two Temperate and one Torrid.

The two Frigid Zones extend from the Poles to the Polar Circles, named respectively the North and South Frigid Zones.

The two Temperate Zones comprise the whole space between the two Frigid Zones and the Torrid Zone, each being 43° in breadth.

The Torrid Zone extends $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees each side of the Equator.

2. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Surface and Area.

The surface of the earth consists of land and water; if we examine a map of the world or a terrestrial globe, we cannot but notice the very unequal extent and distribution of land and sea.

The entire area of the globe is nearly 197,000,000 square miles — of these water occupies about 145,000,000, land about 52,000,000; or, the proportion of water to land is as three to one.

If we compare different zones, land is most largely developed in the North Temperate Zone, constituting at least one-half of the whole area;

whilst that of the Torrid Zone amounts to no more than one-third.

Man has developed and progressed most along the great belt of the North Temperate Zone.

Continents and Islands.

Land is divided into continents and islands; the larger masses of land are named continents; smaller portions, which are easily seen to be surrounded by water, are called islands.

Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and Australia are generally enumerated as the six continents, but, properly speaking, there are only three, as Europe, Asia and Africa are united by isthmuses, forming what is known as the Old World—this being the only part of the earth's surface with which the ancients were acquainted.

North and South America are also united by an isthmus and form the new world.

On the other hand the Australian continent consists of one single island.

In population and extent the Old World is by far the largest and most important; having a population exceeding 1,000,000,000, with an area of 32,000,000 square miles.

The New World has a population of 72,000,000, with an area of 15,000,000 square miles; whilst Australia has an area of 3,000,000 square miles, with a population little exceeding 1,000,000.

Continents compared.

The Continents present striking points of resemblance and contrast. The great Continent of Europe and Asia has its greatest breadth in an

east and west direction ; Africa and America are longest from north to south.

The leading peninsulas of the world all run to the south, with only two principal exceptions,—Yucatan in Central America, and Jutland in Europe. Many peninsulas too have islands at their termination ; for instance, Italy has Sicily to the south ; Greece, Candia ; India, Ceylon, &c.

In position and outline Africa and S. America wonderfully resemble each other, as if they had originally formed one mass and been forcibly torn asunder. Thus, the north of Africa has a projection which would fit into the great aperture on the opposite shore of the Atlantic, whilst the projecting corner of S. America would fit equally well into the Gulf of Guinea.

Oceans.

There is strictly speaking but one ocean ; but for convenience's sake all the waters of the globe have been divided into five great basins or oceans.

This division is dependent upon the position and forms of the great land-masses.

The *Pacific* and *Atlantic* lie between the Eastern and Western Continents.

The Arctic and Antarctic are *polar*.

The Indian Ocean may be styled equatorial.

The largest ocean is the Pacific. The following countries are on each side of it: Siberia facing British America ; Japan opposite the U. States ; China opposite Mexico ; Borneo opposite Ecuador ; Australia opposite Peru ; New Zealand opposite Patagonia.

The Pacific Ocean has five large land-locked seas enclosed by island chains and peninsulas,—the seas of Kamtschatka, Okhotch and Japan, the Yellow Sea, the Chinese Sea.

Another and most distinctive feature may be noticed in the vast island system of Polynesia, extending over a space of 4,000 miles by 1,500, situated between the Tropics, ranging from north-west to south-east.

The Arctic and Antarctic Oceans are in a great measure unknown to us, owing to their ice-locked state.

The N.-W. Passage to India, though proved to exist, is of no practical value for the same reason. No navigator as yet has been able to approach the Pole nearer than 500 miles.

The Antarctic is still more dreary and inaccessible; no nearer approach than $78^{\circ} 10'$, or 800 miles, has hitherto been effected.

The Atlantic is the great highway of nations; it is also the ocean of inland seas, having two on the east, the Baltic and Mediterranean; two prolongations of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and Sea of Azov; and two on the west, Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

The countries on each side of this ocean are:—

Greenland opposite Norway.

Labrador „ Great Britain.

Canada „ France.

United States „ Spain.

Mexico „ N. Africa.

Guiana „ Central Africa.

Brazil „ South Africa.

The Indian Ocean is smaller than either the Pacific or Atlantic. Land constitutes its northern limit; its extent is from Africa to Australia; it is often the scene of terrible storms.

Length under the line of the Equator not quite four thousand miles.

There are two inland seas connected with the Indian Ocean—the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

Climate.

Climate, or the prevailing character of the weather of a country, depends on a variety of causes: but principally on latitude, situation, continental or insular, elevation, direction of slope, surface of land, and annual fall of rain.

The sun is our principal source of heat; the great heat of the torrid zone is owing to the *directness* with which the sun's rays strike the earth within the tropics; the Arctic summer owes its great heat to the length of time that the sun with *indirect rays* shines continuously over Arctic regions.

We may assert as a *general* fact that the climate of a place is warmer the nearer it is to the Equator.

Elevation has much to do with climate. Air absorbs solar heat from the earth's surface; the higher a place is above the level of the sea, the more rare its air is; and rare air requires more heat to warm it than dense air; hence everywhere, the greater the elevation the lower the temperature—in England for every 300 feet a difference of one degree Fahrenheit.

Position with regard to large tracts of land or water has marked influence on climate; this is well illustrated in the British isles, in various parts of Europe, the Atlantic Ocean and North America. Edinburgh and Moscow are nearly on the same parallel, 55° north latitude: the mean winter temperature of the former is 38.5° , of the latter 15° .

The direction and height of great mountain ranges have a material effect on climate, by the shelter they afford from certain winds. The direction, too, of the prevalent winds has an obvious and marked influence; and so has the nature of the soil and the state of the cultivation of the country.

3. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

No general remarks need be made on this head in addition to those given above; but the political facts of the several countries will be mentioned in their turn.

CHAPTER II.

EUROPE.

Boundaries.—N. the Arctic Ocean; W. the Atlantic; S. the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea and the Caucasus Mountains; E. the Caspian Sea and Siberia.

Area.—3,843,000 sq. m., one-fourteenth of the land-surface of the earth.

Population.—288,649,000, or nearly a fourth of the whole population of the globe.

Europe extends from 36° 0' to 71° 5' N. lat.; and from 9° 30' W. to 68° 0' E. long.

Its greatest length, measured from Cape Roca in Portugal to the eastern termination of the Caucasus, is 3,000 miles; its greatest breadth from Cape Tarifa in Spain to the North Cape in Lapland is 2,400 miles.

Physical Features.

Europe may be considered as an immense peninsula, attached to the western side of Asia; it diminishes as it recedes from the mass, and as it advances into the sea.

The coast-line of Europe is very irregular, as might be expected, when we take into consideration its inland seas, bays and gulfs. A remarkable feature in the configuration of Europe is the

peninsular character of its western half, owing to the penetration of its mass by the Baltic and northern Mediterranean.

Europe exhibits also a great variety of surface. The whole of *eastern* Europe may be described as a vast plain, diversified by few and slight elevations. The southern parts are mountainous; the middle less elevated, but hilly; there are also high mountain ranges in the north-western peninsula.

Climate.

Nearly the whole of Europe falls within the north temperate zone; its climate is much milder than that of those positions of *America* and *Asia* that lie between the same parallels of latitude. It varies greatly as we go north or south; but we may sum up its principal distinctions by stating that, in the south of Europe, there prevails a comparatively even temperature, interrupted more by periods of rain and drought than by the heat of summer or the cold of winter; that in *Middle* and *Western* Europe there are greater contrasts of cold and heat, and that the transitions from one season to another are more conspicuously marked; that such differences are still more intense in *Northern* and *Eastern* Europe, where the year is divided between a short summer and a long winter. These extremes of difference increase with the latitude: finally, short seasons of continuous light and intense heat alternate with the cold and gloom of a long winter night.

Mountains of Europe (arranged according to their respective Heights).

Name of Mountain Range.	Country.	Direction.	Summit.	Height (Feet.)
Caucasus	South of Russia	W. to E.	Elburz	18,700 (3½ miles).
Alps	Switzerland & North Italy.	W. to E.	Mont Blanc	15,750 (3 miles nearly).
Sierra Nevada	South of Spain.....	W. to E.	Mulhacen	11,500.
Pyrenees	North of Spain.....	W. to E.	Maladetta	11,450.
Mountains of Castile ..	Centre of Spain	W. to E.	Sierra de Gredos	10,500.
Apennines	Italy	N. to S.	Monte Corno	9,500.
Balkans	Turkey	W. to E.	Mount Scardus	9,500.
Scandinavians	Norway and Sweden.	N. to S.	Galhøppigen	8,550.
Carpathians	East of Austria	Semicircular (surrounding the plain of Hungary).	Monte Pietra	8,100.
Ural Mountains	East of Russia	N. to S.	Konjakovski	5,400.

Rivers of Europe (arranged according to their respective Lengths).

Name of River.	Source.	Basin.	Mouth.	Town.	Length in Miles.
Volga	Valdai Hills	Centre and S.E. of Russia	Caspian Sea	Nijni-Novgorod, Kasan, Astrakhan	2,400
Danube	Black Forest Mountains	Germany, Austria and Turkey	Black Sea	Ulm, Ratisbon, Vienna, Buda, Pesth, Belgrade	1,750
Dnieper	Centre of Russia...	S.W. of Russia	Black Sea	Smolensk, Kherson.....	1,250
Ural	Ural Mountains ..	Frontiers of Europe and Asia	Caspian Sea	Orenburg, Uralsk	1,100
Don	Centre of Russia...	S. of Russia	Sea of Azov .....	.....	1,000
Petchora	Ural Mountains ..	N.E. of Russia	Arctic Ocean ....	.....	900
Rhine	Central Alps	Switzerland, Germany and Holland	North Sea	Constance, Basle, Cologne, Utrecht	800
N. Dwina ..	Plain of Russia ..	N. of Russia	White Sea	Archangel.....	700
Rhone	Mt. St. Gothard..	Switzerland and S. of France	Gulf of Lyons	Geneva, Lyons, Avignon, Arles	650
Vistula	Carpathians.....	Poland and E. of Prussia	Gulf of Dantzig ..	Cracow, Warsaw, Dantzig, Königsberg	600
Elbe	Riesen-Gebirge Mountains	Bohemia and Prussia ..	North Sea	Prague, Dresden, Hamburg, Altona	550
Tagus	E. of Spain	Centre and W. of Spain	Atlantic Ocean....	Madrid, Toledo, Lisbon..	540
Loire	Cevennes Mountains	Centre of France.....	Bay of Biscay	Orleans, Blois, Angers, Nantes	530
Dniester	Carpathians.....	S.W. of Russia	Black Sea	Akermann.....	500
S. Dwina ..	Valdai Hills	W. of Russia	Baltic	Riga	500
Niemen	Plain of Russia ..	W. of Russia	Baltic Sea	Tilsit, Memel	450
Oder	Carpathians.....	Centre of Prussia	Baltic Sea	Breslau, Frankfurt, Stettin	450

Rivers of Europe (arranged according to their respective Lengths)—continued.

Name of River.	Source.	Basin.	Month.	Towns.	Length in Miles.
Meuse	Vosges Mountains	France, Belgium and Holland	North Sea	Namur, Liege, Dort, Rotterdam	450
Seine	Côté d'Or Mounts.	N. of France	English Channel ..	Paris, Ronen, Havre	450
Douro	N.E. of Spain	N. of Spain and Portugal	Atlantic Ocean	Valladolid, Oporto	430
Ebro	Cantabrian Mounts.	N.E. of Spain	Mediterranean Sea.	Logrono, Saragossa	400
Glommen ..	Scandinavian Mountains	S. of Norway and Sweden	Skagerrack	Frederichstad	400
Po	Western Alps	N. of Italy	Adriatic Sea	Turin, Piacenza; Ferrara.	390
Garonne	Pyrenees	S.W. of France	Bay of Biscay	Toulouse, Agen, Bordeaux	350
Adige	Rhaetian Alps	N.E. of Italy	Gulf of Venice	Trent, Verona	270
Scheldt	N. of France	North of France and Belgium	North Sea	Valenciennes, Ghent, Antwerp	250
Tiber	Apennines	Centre of Italy	Mediterranean Sea.	Rome, Ostia	220
Shannon	County Cavan in Ireland	N.E. of Ireland	Atlantic Ocean	Carriok, Athlone, Limerick	220
Minho	Mountains of Asturias	N.E. of Spain and Portugal	Atlantic Ocean	Braga, Valença	200
Thames	Cotswold Hills in Gloucester	S. of England	North Sea	Windsor, London, Woolwich	200
Severn	Mt. Pinlinnion in Wales	Central Wales and W. of England	Atlantic Ocean	Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester	200
Trent	Staffordshire	Centre of England	Humber	Barton, Nottingham, Stoke, Newark	150
Ouse	W. of Yorkshire ..	Yorkshire	Humber	York, Selby	120

Seas and Gulfs.

The White Sea on the north; the North Sea between Great Britain and Denmark; the Baltic, between Russia and Sweden; the English Channel, the Irish Sea, the North Sea or German Ocean, on the west; the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, on the south; the Caspian Sea on the south-east.

Straits and Channels.

Straits of Dover (21 miles), between England and France; the Sound, between Sweden and Zealand.

Straits of Gibraltar (8 miles), between Spain and Africa.

Straits of Messina (8 miles), between Italy and Sicily.

Dardanelles (1 mile), uniting the Archipelago with the Sea of Marmora; the Bosphorus, uniting the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea.

Lakes.

The following is a list of the principal European lakes, arranged according to size.

Ladoga . . . Russian.	Garda . . . Italian.
Onega . . . Russian.	Maggiore . . Italian.
Wener . . . Swedish.	Neusiedler . Hungarian.
Peipus . . . Russian.	Scutari . . . Albanian.
Wetter . . . Swedish.	Neuchatel . Swiss.
Maeler . . . Swedish.	Lucerne . . Swiss.
Balaton . . Hungarian.	Zürich . . . Swiss.
Geneva . . . Swiss.	Jannina . . . Albanian.
Constance . Swiss.	Como . . . Italian.

Capes.

The principal capes are—Cape Nordkyn, North Cape, and the Naze in Norway; the Skaw, N. of Denmark; Duncansby Head, Scotland; Malin Head, N. of Ireland; Cape Clear, S. of Ireland; Land's End, S.W. of England; La Hogue, N. of France; Ortegal and Finisterre, N.W. of Spain; Roca and St. Vincent, in Portugal; Trafalgar and Tarifa, in Spain; Matapan, S. of Greece.

Islands.

In the Atlantic Ocean.—Iceland; the Faroe Islands, N. of Scotland; the British Islands; the Channel Islands; and the Azores or Western Islands, 900 miles W. of Portugal.

In the Arctic Ocean.—Nova Zembla, Vaygatz, and the Lofoden Islands.

In the Baltic Sea.—Zealand, Funen, Gothland, Oesel, Dago, Rugen, Bornholm.

In the Mediterranean.—Sicily, S. of Italy; Corsica and Sardinia, W. of Italy; Candia, S. of Greece; Majorca, Minorca and Iviza, E. of Spain; the Lipari Islands, N.W. of Sicily; Malta, S. of Sicily; the Ionian Islands, W. of Greece; the Archipelago, Negropont, &c., E. of Greece.

Political Features.

The political position and influence of Europe are too well known to require comment.

<i>Divisions.</i>		
Countries.	Capital.	Rivers.
Gt. Britain & Ireland.	London	on the Thames.
France.	Paris	„ Seine.
Belgium	Brussels	„ Senne.
Holland	Amsterdam	„ Amstel.
Switzerland	Bern	„ Aar.
Germany	Berlin	„ Spree.
Austro-Hungary	Vienna	„ Danube.
Denmark	Copenhagen	„ The Sound.
Norway & Sweden	Stockholm	„ Lake Maeler.
Russia in Europe	St. Petersburg	„ Neva.
Turkey	Constantinople	„ Bosphorus.
Montenegro	Cettinje	—
Servia	Belgrade	„ Save.
Roumania	Bucharest	„ Dumbovitzza.
Greece.	Athens	—
Italy	Rome	„ Tiber.
Spain	Madrid	„ Manzanares.
Portugal	Lisbon	„ Tagus.

THE BRITISH ISLES

consist of Great Britain and Ireland, with numerous smaller adjacent islands.

Great Britain comprehends England proper, Wales and Scotland. It is the largest island of Europe, 600 miles long, with an area of nearly 89,000 square miles.

Ireland lies to the west of Great Britain and is divided from it by the Irish Sea. Great Britain is nearly three times the size of Ireland.

England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland; with their adjacent islands, constitute the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The British Empire comprehends the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with its numerous colonies and foreign possessions in all parts of the world.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

England is bounded on the N. by Scotland, on the S. by the English Channel, on the E. by the N. Sea, and on the W. by Wales, the Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea.

In shape it is triangular, the south coast forming the base, and Berwick-on-Tweed the apex. Its greatest length, from Berwick-on-Tweed to the Lizard Point, is 420 miles; its greatest breadth, from Land's End to Lowestoft Ness, is 360 miles; its area (including Wales) is about 58,000,000 square miles. It extends between 50° and 56° (nearly) N. latitude, and from 5° 40' W. to 1° 45' E. longitude,

Its climate is humid but healthy. A great quantity of rain falls in the course of the year, especially in the W. and S.W. The greatest rainfall is experienced in the neighbourhood of the Cumbrian Hills. The climate of this country has been greatly affected in late years by the influence of the Gulf Steam (see *Table of Definitions*).

Capes.

E. Coast.—Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, Lowestoft Ness, the Naze, N. and S. Foreland.

S. Coast.—Dungeness, Beachy Head, Selsea Bill, St. Catherine's Point, the Needles, Portland Bill, Start Point, Lizard Point.

W. Coast.—Land's End, Hartland Point, Worm's Head, St. David's Head, Great Orme's Head, St. Bees' Head.

Bays, Straits, River Mouths, &c.

E. Coast.—The Humber, the Wash, Mouth of the Thames.

S. Coast.—Southampton Water, Torbay, Plymouth Sound, Falmouth Harbour, Mount's Bay.

W. Coast.—Bristol Channel, Swansea Bay, Caermarthen Bay, Milford Haven, Bride's Bay, Cardigan Bay, Mouths of the Dee and Mersey, Morecambe Bay, Solway Firth.

Islands, with their Positions.

Holy Island and Coquet Island, off E. coast of Northumberland; the Isle of Thanet (formerly separated from Kent by the sea, but now only an island in name); Sheppy, at mouth of Thames; Isle of Wight, S. of Hampshire; the Scilly Isles, S.W. of Cornwall; Lundy Island, N.W. of Devon; Holyhead and Anglesea, N.W. of Carnarvon; Walney Isle, and the Isle of Man, W. of Lancashire.

Mountains.

The surface of England may be described in general terms as gently sloping or undulating: sometimes, however, rising to a considerable height. Wales is decidedly mountainous.

The high grounds of England and Wales are found on the western side of the island; a line

of elevated regions extends from the borders of Scotland to the Land's End, in no case receding far from the western coast.

There are three principal ranges or systems—the Northern, Cambrian and Devonian. The northern system includes the Cheviots, the Pennine Range and the Cumbrian Group. The Cheviot Hills are on the borders of England and Scotland, greatest height 2,676ft. above the sea. The Pennine Range extends from the Cheviots to the Peak in Derbyshire. The highest points Crossfell, Whernside, Ingleborough and Pen-y-gant.

The Cumbrian Mountains form a group in Cumberland, Westmoreland and N. Lancashire. They contain Sea Fell, 3,166ft., the highest mountain in England; Helvellyn, 3,118ft., and Skiddaw, 3,022ft.

The Cambrian System

includes the mountains which traverse the greater part of Wales, and all elevations situated between the basin of the Severn and the Irish Sea. Principal heights—Snowdon, 3,570ft.; Cader Idris, 2,929ft.; Plinlimmon, 2,469ft.

The Devonian System

includes the hills of Devonshire and Cornwall. Principal heights—Brown Willy, 1,364ft.; Cawsand Beacon, 1,792ft. on Dartmoor; and Dunkerry Beacon, 1,700ft.

Other ranges, of less importance, are the Wolds in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, the Wrekin, the

Malvern Hills, the Cotswolds, the Quantock Hills, the Mendip Hills, and the Blackdown Hills.

Plains.

The principal are—The Valley of the Thames, the Severn Valley, the York Plain; the Cumbrian and Cheshire Plains—The Central Plain, the Fens, and the Eastern. Of these the York Plain is the most extensive.

Rivers.

The longest rivers are on the eastern side of England, and flow, with one exception, into the German Ocean.

The most important are the Thames, Severn, Tyne, Mersey, Yorkshire Ouse, Great Ouse, Humber, Wye, and Bristol Avon.

If we classify the rivers of England with reference to the inclination of their basins, they may be arranged in four groups, thus:

Rivers flowing into the German Ocean.

Source.

The Pennine Range. . Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse, Trent.

The Central Plain . . Witham, Welland, Nen, Ouse.

East Anglian Eleva- Yare, Orwell, Stour, Colne.
tion.

The Cotswold Hills. . Thames and tributaries.

Rivers flowing into the English Channel.

Source.

Wealden Heights . . Rother and Sussex Ouse.

Hampshire and Wilt- Itchen, Test, Avon.
shire Downs.

The Devonian Range. Stour, Frome, Axe, Otter, Exe,
Teign, Dart, Fal, Tamar.

*Rivers flowing into the Bristol Channel.**Source.*

Devonian Range	..	Torridge, Tawe, Parret.
Cotswold	..	Avon (Bristol).
Welsh Mountains	..	Severn, Wye, Usk, Taff, Neath, and Towy.

*Rivers flowing into the Irish Sea.**Source.*

Welsh Mountains	..	Teifi, Conway, Clwyd, Dee.
Pennine Range	..	Mersey, Ribble, Wyre, Lune, Eden.
Cumbrian Group	..	Kent, Derwent.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

England is divided into forty counties or shires
—Wales into twelve.

Six Northern Counties.

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
Northumberland	.. Newcastle	.. Tyne.
Durham	.. Durham	.. Wear.
Yorkshire.	.. York	.. Ouse.
Cumberland	.. Carlisle	.. Eden.
Westmoreland	.. Appleby	.. Eden.
Lancashire	.. Lancaster	.. Lune.

Six Western Counties.

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
Cheshire	.. Chester	.. Dee.
Shropshire	.. Shrewsbury	.. Severn.
Hereford	.. Hereford	.. Wye.
Monmouthshire	.. Monmouth	.. Wye.
Gloucester	.. Gloucester	.. Severn.
Somerset	.. Taunton	.. Tone.

Five Eastern Counties.

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
Lincoln	Lincoln	Witham.
Cambridge	Cambridge	Cam (Ouse).
Norfolk	Norwich	Wensum.
Suffolk	Ipswich	Orwell.
Essex	Chelmsford	Chelmer.

Nine Southern Counties.

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
Kent	Maidstone	Medway.
Surrey	Guildford	Wey (Thames).
Sussex	Lewes	Ouse.
Berkshire	Reading	Kennet.
Hampshire	Winchester	Itchen.
Wiltshire	Salisbury	Avon.
Dorsetshire	Dorchester	Stour.
Devonshire	Exeter	Exe.
Cornwall	Truro	Allen.

Fourteen Midland Counties.

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
Staffordshire	Stafford	Sow (Trent).
Derbyshire	Derby	Derwent.
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Trent.
Leicestershire	Leicester	Soar.
Warwickshire	Warwick	Upper Avon.
Worcestershire	Worcester	Severn.
Oxfordshire	Oxford	Isis.
Buckinghamshire	Buckingham	Great Ouse.
Middlesex	London	Thames.
Hertfordshire	Hertford	Lea.
Bedfordshire	Bedford	Ouse.
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon	Ouse.
Northamptonshire	Northampton	Nen.
Rutlandshire	Oakham	

*The Twelve Welsh Counties.**The Six Counties of North Wales—*

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Anglesea	Holyhead.
Carnarvon	Carnarvon.
Denbigh	Denbigh.
Flint	Flint.
Merioneth	Dolgelly.
Montgomery	Montgomery.

The Six Counties of South Wales—

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Pembroke	Pembroke.
Caermarthen.	Caermarthen.
Glamorgan	Cardiff.
Brecknock	Brecon.
Radnor	Presteign.
Cardigan	Cardigan.

The Isle of Man is not included in any county, its chief town is Douglas. Population, 13,972.

The Channel Islands, a dependency of Great Britain, consist of Jersey (capital, St. Helier), Guernsey (capital, St. Pierre), Alderney, and Sark.

Manufactures.

Cotton, wool and iron are the three great staples of England's manufacturing industry; she has other important, though less extensive, manufactures, such as—silk, linen, hosiery, lace, leather, earthenware, glass and paper.

The quantity of coal raised in Britain exceeds 125,000,000 of tons.

The agricultural produce of England, though great, is unequal to the consumption of its population; this deficiency is supplemented by importation.

Exports—Imports.

The imports are principally of raw materials; the exports consist for the most part of manufactured goods. The East Indies supply sugar, coffee, spice; China, tea; the United States send tobacco; Canada and the Baltic Provinces, timber; Wines and spirits come from France,

Spain and Portugal; hides, skins and tallow from S. America, S. Africa, Russia; raw cotton from the United States, Egypt, &c.; wool from Australia, Africa; corn and flour from Russia and United States.

The most important exports are manufactured linen, cotton, woollen goods, hardware, machinery, stationery and coals.

Ports.

London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Plymouth, Sunderland, Whitehaven, Yarmouth, Southampton, Gloucester, Hartlepool, Swansea, Cardiff.

Chief Towns and Places of note.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
London . . .	On Thames, in Middlesex.	Capital, largest and richest city in the world.
Liverpool . .	At mouth of the Mersey.	Second port, packet station for United States.
Bristol . . .	On the Avon .	Third port, great manufacturing city.
Birmingham .	In Warwickshire.	Second manufacturing town in England
Manchester . .	On the Irwell .	Chief seat of the cotton trade.
Hull	Off E. coast of Yorkshire.	Fourth port in England.
Leeds	On the Aire . .	Chief seat of the cloth trade.
Sheffield . . .	On the Sheaf and Don.	Chief seat of the cutlery trade.
Newcastle . .	On the Tyne .	Coal mines.
Bradford . . .	In Yorkshire .	Cloth trade.
Plymouth . . .	Between the Plym & Tamar	Naval arsenal, Eddystone Lighthouse 14 miles distant.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Portsmouth. .	South of Hampshire.	Most strongly fortified naval port.
Sunderland. .	East coast of Northumberland.	Shipbuilding trade.
Leicester . .	Capital of Leicestershire.	Hosiery trade.
Brighton . .	S. of Sussex .	Queen of watering places.
Merthyr Tydvil	In S. Wales. .	Iron manufacture.
Nottingham .	Capital of Nottinghamshire, on the Trent.	Hosiery and lace.
Preston . . .	In Lancashire .	Cotton.
Bath	On the Avon, in Somersetshire	Old Roman watering place, mineral springs.
Southampton .	In Hampshire, on the Itchen.	Important packet station.
Swansea . . .	In Glamorgan-shire, S. Wales	Chief port of Wales.
Cheltenham .	In Gloucestershire.	Mineral waters.
Halifax . . .	In Yorkshire .	Linen trade.
Chatham . . .	In Kent, on the Medway	Naval and military station.
Yarmouth . .	At mouth of the Yare, in Norfolk.	Herring trade.
Coventry . .	In Warwickshire.	Ribbons.
Cardiff . . .	S. E. of Glamorganshire.	Port and shipping trade.
Macclesfield .	Cheshire. . .	Silk trade.
Dover. . . .	S. E. of Kent .	Packet station for communication with France.
Shrewsbury. .	In Shropshire, on the Severn	Battle in 1403, public school.
Kidderminster.	In Worcestershire.	Carpets.
Canterbury. .	In Kent . . .	Fine cathedral, shrine of Thomas à Becket.
Gravesend . .	N. E. of Kent .	Dock yard.
Woolwich . .	On the Thames.	Arsenal and military college.

Name.	Position.	Importance
Naseby . . .	In Northamp- tonshire.	Battle in 1645, defeat of Charles I. by the Parliamentarians.
Stratford . . .	In Warwick- shire, on the Avon.	Birthplace of Shakes- peare.
Holyhead . . .	On Holy Island.	Passage to Dublin.
Yeovil . . .	In Somersetshire.	Glove manufacture.
Harwich . . .	In Essex. . .	Packet station for the continent.
Salisbury . . .	In Wilts, on the Avon.	Fine cathedral, with highest spire in England.
Newbury . . .	In Berks . . .	Battles in the Civil War, 1642-3.
Windsor . . .	On the Thames, in Berks.	Fine castle, residence of the Queen.
Buxton . . .	In Derbyshire .	{ Mineral springs, fine scenery.
Matlock . . .		
Bosworth . . .	In Leicester- shire.	Defeat and death of Richard III. in 1485.
Greenwich . . .	On the Thames. {	{ Hospital for old or disabled sailors.
Chelsea . . .		
Woodstock . . .	In Oxfordshire.	Glove making, resi- dence of Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim, close by.
Carisbrook . . .	In Isle of Wight	Imprisonment of Charles I.
Axholme . . .	An island in Lincolnshire.	Remains of a woman found here in a wonderful state of preservation.
Dunstable . . .	In Bedfordshire	Straw plaiting.
Runnymede . . .	Near Windsor, on the Thames	Magna Charta signed here in 1215.
Otterbourne . . .	In Northum- berland.	Battle of "Chevy Chase" between the Douglas and Percy Clans.
Wensleydale . . .	In Yorkshire .	Fine scenery and cheeses.
Senlac . . .	In Sussex, near Hastings.	Real site of the battle in 1066.
Witney . . .	In Oxfordshire.	Blankets.
Wantage . . .	In Berks . . .	Birthplace of Alfred the Great.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS AND COLONIES OF
ENGLAND.

Europe.

Gibraltar, Malta and Heligoland.

Asia.

India, Ceylon, western part of Further India, Malacca, Cyprus, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Aden.

Africa.

Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, St. Helena.

North America.

Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, British Columbia, Vancouver Island, Hudson Bay Company's Territory, British Honduras, The Bermudas.

South America.

British Guiana and Falkland Island.

West Indies.

Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, The Bahamas, &c.

Oceania.

Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Labuan and the Fiji Islands.

(This list is taken from Cornwell's Geography.)

London is on the same parallel of latitude (nearly) as Berlin, Warsaw and Newfoundland.

SCOTLAND.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Scotland is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by England, the Solway Firth and the Irish Sea; on the east, by the North Sea or the German Ocean.

The outline of Scotland is so deeply indented that no part of the interior is distant more than forty miles from the sea; its surface is so irregular that its longest rivers are navigable only for a short distance above their mouths or estuaries; for instance, the Clyde as far as Glasgow, the Forth to Stirling, the Tay to Perth.

Scotland, exclusive of the Shetland and Orkney Islands, extends from $54^{\circ} 38'$ to $58^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat. and from $1^{\circ} 46'$ to $6^{\circ} 50'$ W., not including the Western Isles.

Edinburgh, the capital, is on the same latitude as Moscow and Copenhagen.

Extreme length, 280 miles, greatest breadth, 150.

Its climate is cold and wet; on the west coast rain falls on an average more than half the number of days in the year. The nearness of the sea, however, tends to make the winters milder than they are in some places on the continent which are situated in a more southern latitude.

Capes.

On the North.—Dunnet Head and Cape Wrath.

On the East.—Duncansby Head, Tarbet Ness, Kinnaid's Head, Buchan Ness, Budden Ness, Fife Ness and St. Abb's Head.

On the West.—Ardnamurchan Point, The Mull of Cantire, Corsill Point.

On the South.—Burrow Head and the Mull of Galloway.

Extreme Points.

On the North.—Dunnet Head.

On the South.—The Mull of Galloway.

On the East.—Buchan Ness.

On the West.—Ardnamurchan Point.

Principal Gulfs or Inlets.

North.—Dunnet Bay, Kyle of Tongue, Loch Eriball.

South.—Glenluce Bay, Wigton Bay, Solway Firth.

East.—Firth of Forth, Firth of Tay, Moray Firth, Cromarty Firth.

West.—Loch Broom, Loch Linnhe, Loch Fyne, Firth of Clyde, Loch Long, Loch Ryan.

Channels and Sounds.

North Channel, between Scotland and Ireland ;
Sound of Islay, Little Minch, North Minch,
Sound of Jura, Sound of Mull, Sound of Sleat,
Pentland Firth.

Islands.

About 786 in number, of which 186 are inhabited. They form three distinct groups—the Orkneys, the Shetlands, the Hebrides—besides these, Arran and Bute.

Pomona or Mainland is the largest of the Orkneys; of the Shetlands, Mainland; of the Hebrides the principal are Skye, Lewis, N. and S. Uist, Mull, Isla, Jura, Iona, famous for ruins of ancient churches, and Staffa, for its basaltic cavern.

Mountains.

Principal ranges.—The Grampians, from S.W. to N.E. The Northern Highlands, to the north and west of the Grampians and Cheviot Hills, and ranges branching from them.

Highest point of the Grampians.—Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft.—the highest mountain, not merely of Scotland but in the British Islands. Other heights—Ben Macdhui, 4,300; Cairntoul, 4,200; Ben Avon, 4,000; Ben More, 3,900; Ben Lomond, 3,200 ft.

The highest points of the Northern Highlands are Ben Wyvis, 3,400; Ben Attow, 4,000 ft.

The Cheviots lie between England and Scotland. They run west till they meet the Lowthers. Highest points, 2,600 ft.

Plains.

No plains of any great extent. The principal are—the Plain of Caithness, the Plain of Cromarty, Strathmore, and the Carse of Gowrie.

We may notice, also, the valleys, dales and glens of Southern Scotland; they generally receive their names from the rivers which flow through them, *e. g.*, Clydes-dale, Teviot-dale, Esk-dale.

Rivers.

The larger rivers of Scotland are on the eastern side, and flow into the North Sea. The principal names are the Tweed, Forth, Tay, Dee, Don, Spey and Ness.

On the west and south-west coasts we have the Nith, Ayr and Clyde. Less important rivers—N. and S. Esk, Don, Deveran, Findhorn, Ness, Dee, Nith and Annan.

Lakes.

The chief lakes of Scotland are Loch Lomond, Loch Tay, Loch Awe, Loch Ness, Loch Maree and Loch Leven.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

Scotland contains 33 counties, which may be roughly divided into Highlands and Lowlands; and these again may be sub-divided into North and South Highlands, and North and South Lowlands.

Inverness (about four-fifths the size of Yorkshire) is the largest, and Clackmannan (about one-third the size of Rutland) the smallest county.

I. *The Nine North Highland Counties.*

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Position.
Aberdeenshire .	Aberdeen . .	Between the mouths of the Dee and Don.
Banffshire . .	Banff	Near the mouth of the Doveran.
Elgin	Elgin	On the Lossie.
Nairnshire . .	Nairn	At mouth of the Nairn.
Inverness-shire	Inverness . .	At mouth of the Ness.
Ross	Tain	On the Firth of Dor- noch.
Cromarty . .	Cromarty . .	On the Cromarty Firth.
Sutherland . .	Dornoch . . .	On the east coast.
Caithness . .	Wick	At the mouth of the river Wick.

II. *The Three South Highland Counties.*

Buteshire . .	Rothsay . . .	On the Bute.
Argyllshire . .	Inverary . . .	At the head of Loch Fyue.
Perthshire . .	Perth	On the Tay.

III. *The Seven North Lowland Counties.*

Dumbarton- shire	Dumbarton . .	At the mouth of the Leven.
Stirlingshire .	Stirling	On the Forth.
Clackmannan .	Allon	On the Forth.
Kinross . . .	Kinross	On Loch Leven.
Fifeshire . . .	Cupar	In the North.
Forfarshire . .	Forfar	In the plain of Strath- more.
Kincardine . .	Stonehaven . .	On the shore of the North Sea.

IV. *The Thirteen South Lowland Counties.*

Edinburgh . .	Edinburgh . .	Near the Firth of Forth,
Linlithgow . .	Linlithgow . .	In the north.
Haddington . .	Haddington . .	On the Tyne.
Berwick . . .	Dunse	Near the centre.
Roxburgh . . .	Jedburgh . . .	On the Jed.
Selkirk	Selkirk	On the Ettrick.

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Position.
Peebles . . .	Peebles . . .	On the Tweed.
Dumfries . . .	Dumfries . . .	On the Nith.
Kirkcudbright.	Kirkcudbright.	Near the mouth of the Dee.
Wigton . . .	Wigton . . .	On Wigton Bay.
Ayrshire . . .	Ayr . . .	At the mouth of the Ayr.
Lanarkshire .	Glasgow . . .	On the Clyde.
Renfrewshire .	Renfrew . . .	Near the eastern border.

Manufactures.

Cotton, linen, iron, spirits, wool and silk.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Cotton, hemp, flax, tea, sugar, woollen cloth, hardware, cutlery.

Imports.—Manufactured cotton and linen goods, cattle, sheep, coal, iron, dried fish.

Ports.

Glasgow, Leith, Greenock, Dundee, Aberdeen, Irvine and Montrose.

Chief Towns and Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Glasgow . . .	On the Clyde .	University and chief manufacturing town
Edinburgh . .	Near the Firth of Forth.	Capital, university, Holyrood Palace.
Dundee . . .	South of Forfar	Chief seat of the linen manufacture.
Aberdeen . . .	At mouth of the Don.	Port, university, cot- ton and woollen trade.
Greenock . . .	On the Firth of Clyde.	Port, birthplace of James Watt.
Paisley . . .	In Renfrewshire	Shawls.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Leith	On the Firth of Forth.	Port of Edinburgh.
Perth	Capital of Perthshire, on the Tay.	Near Perth (at Scone), the Scottish kings used to be crowned.
Kilmarnock . .	On the Irvine .	Woollen manufactures.
Arbroath . . .	In Forfar . .	Nearest port to the Bell Rock.
St. Andrews . .	In Fifeshire .	Oldest Scottish university.
Stirling	On the Forth .	Castle, battle in reign of Edward I.
Dunbar	In Haddington.	Defeat of the Scots by Cromwell in 1650.
Prestonpans . .	N.W. of Haddington.	Victory of the Young Pretender in 1745.
Coldstream . .	In Berwick . .	Coldstream Guards.
Melrose	In Roxburgh, on the Tweed.	Melrose Abbey.
Philiphaugh . .	In Selkirk, on the Ettrick.	Defeat of Montrose in 1645.
Galashiels . . .	In Selkirk, N. of Tweed.	Woollen cloths.
Inverleithen . .	In Peebles . .	Mineral waters.
Moffat	In Dumfries . .	Mineral waters.
Lanark	Capital of Lanarkshire.	Falls of the Clyde.
Bothwell Bridge	In Lanark, on the Clyde.	Battle between the Covenanters and Royalists in 1679.
Bannockburn . .	Near Stirling .	Defeat of Edward II. by Bruce in 1314.
Dunfermline . .	In Fifeshire . .	Linen manufacture.
Stonehaven . . .	Capital of Kincardine, on the North Sea.	Herring fisheries.
Oban	In Argyll . .	Favourite watering place.
Glencoe	S. of Loch Leven	Massacre in 1692.
Tippermuir . . .	S.W. of Perth .	Victory of Montrose in 1644.
Sheriffmuir . . .	In Perthshire .	Battle in 1715.
Killiecrankie . .	In Perthshire, on the Garey.	Victory and death of Viscount Dundee in 1689

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Peterhead . .	N. of Aberdeen	Headquarters of the Greenland Whale Fishery.
Balmoral . .	S. of Aberdeen, on the Dee.	Castle, residence of Queen Victoria.
Auldearn . .	S. of Nairn . .	Victory of Montrose in 1645
Culloden Moor.	E. of Inverness.	Defeat of the Young Pretender in 1746
Inverlochie . .	In Inverness .	Victory of Montrose in 1645.
Cromarty . .	On Cromarty Firth.	Birthplace of Hugh Miller, the geologist
Wick	Capital of Caithness.	Chief seat of the herring fishery.
Kirkwall. . .	Capital of the Orkneys.	Fine cathedral.

Edinburgh, $55^{\circ} 57' N.$, is on the same parallel of latitude (nearly) as Copenhagen, Moscow and Tomsk.

IRELAND.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Ireland is bounded on the N., W. and S. by the Atlantic, and on the E. by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea and North Channel. Its greatest length, from Malin Head to Mizen Head, is 290 miles; its greatest breadth, from Howth Head to Slyne Head, is 175 miles. Its area is about 32,000,000 square miles, or about two-thirds the extent of England and Wales. The country lies between 51° and $55^{\circ} 20' N.$ lat., and $5^{\circ} 30'$ and

10° 30' W. long. Its west and south-west coasts are much indented. The climate is more humid than that of England, the prevalent winds being west, and bringing warm and moist vapours from the Atlantic. Hence the winters are generally mild.

Capes.

Fair Head and Malin Head, in the north; Howth Head and Carnsore Point, in the east; Cape Clear and Crow Head, in the south; Dunmore Head, Kerry Head, Loop Head, Achil Head, Erris Head, Rossan Point, and Bloody Foreland, in the west.

Inlets, Bays and Estuaries.

Donegal Bay, Loughs Swilly, Foyle, Belfast, Strangford, on the Ulster Coast; Dundalk Bay, Dublin Bay, Wexford, on the Leinster Coast. In Munster are Waterford, Dungarvan and Cork Harbours, and Bantry Bay, Kenmare River, Dingle Bay, and the Estuary of the Shannon. In Connaught are Sligo, Killala, Blacksod, Clew, and Galway Bays.

Islands.

On the north, Rathlin and Tory Island; on the south, Clear, Valentia and Spike; on the east, Dalkey, Ireland's Eye and Lambay; on the west, North Arran, Achil, Clare and Arran.

Mountain System.

The middle of Ireland is a low-lying plain, stretching from sea to sea, embracing one-fourth of the area of the whole island.

All the corners of Ireland are mountainous, except the south-eastern. There is no continuous chain. The highest mountain in Ireland is Carran Twohill (3,410 feet), in the Macgilliuuddy Reeks in the south-west, at whose base are the Lakes of Killarney.

Other heights worth mentioning are—

: The Mourne Mountains, in County Down.

: Wicklow Hills, on E. coast, in County Wicklow.

The Mountains of Donegal, in the N.W.

The Galway Mountains, in the W., in the province of Connaught.

The Kerry Mountains, in the S.W.

There are also the Slieve Bloom Mountains in Leinster; the Silver Mine in Tipperary, and the Knockmeildown Mountains in Waterford.

Rivers.

Numerous. The principal rivers are—on the north, the Bann, the Foyle; on the east, the Lagan, the Boyne, Liffey, Slaney; on the south, the Barrow, the Suir, the Nore (tributaries), the Blackwater, and the Lee.

On the west, the Shannon (the longest in Ireland), rises in Cavan, flows through Loughs Allen, Ree and Derg: can be navigated to Lough Allen, 213 miles from the sea.

Lakes.

Neagh, Erne, Killarney, Allen, Conn, Mask, Corrib, Ree, Derg.

(b) POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Divisions—four provinces, Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, Munster: thirty-two counties.

Ulster, Nine Counties.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Antrim . . .	Belfast, Lisburn.
Down . . .	Downpatrick, Newry.
Armagh . . .	Armagh, Lurgan.
Monaghan . . .	Monaghan.
Cavan . . .	Cavan.
Fermanagh . . .	Enniskillen.
Donegal . . .	Lifford, Ballyshannon.
Londonderry . . .	Londonderry, Coleraine.
Tyrone . . .	Omagh, Dungannon.

Leinster, Twelve Counties.

Louth . . .	Dundalk, Drogheda.
E. Meath . . .	Trim, Navan, Kells.
Dublin . . .	Dublin, King's Town.
Wicklow . . .	Wicklow, Arklow.
Wexford . . .	Wexford, Enniscorthy, New Ross.
Kilkenny . . .	Kilkenny.
Queen's County . . .	Maryborough, Mountmellick.
King's County . . .	Tullamore, Parson's Town.
West Meath . . .	Mullingar, Athlone.
Longford . . .	Longford.
Kildare . . .	Athy, Naas.
Carlow . . .	Carlow.

Munster, Six Counties.

Waterford . . .	Waterford, Dungarvan.
Cork . . .	Cork, Queenstown, Youghal.
Kerry . . .	Tralee, Killarney.
Clare . . .	Ennis, Kilrush.
Tipperary . . .	Clonmel, Tipperary, Nenagh.
Limerick . . .	Limerick, Rathkeale.

Connaught, Five Counties.

Roscommon . . .	Roscommon, Athlone.
Leitrim . . .	Carrick-on-Shannon.
Sligo . . .	Sligo, on Sligo Bay.
Mayo . . .	Castlebar, Ballina.
Galway . . .	Galway, Tuam.

Nearly all the large towns are on the coast.

Manufactures.

These thrive principally in Ulster, where the chief manufacture is that of linen, the headquarters of which is Belfast. Cotton has lately been introduced; and a few woollen goods are also manufactured.

Ports.

Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Galway and Londonderry.

Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Dublin . . .	On the Liffey .	University and cathedral.
Belfast . . .	In Ulster, on the Lagan.	Chief seat of linen trade.
Cork	Chief city of Munster.	Fine harbour.
Limerick. . .	At the mouth of the Shannon.	Glove trade and treaty in 1691.
Waterford . .	On the Suir . .	Great export trade.
Londonderry .	On the Foyle . .	Siege in 1689.
Galway . . .	On Galway Bay.	Packet station.
Wexford. . .	At the mouth of the Slaney.	Trade in cattle.
Drogheda . .	On the Boyne . .	Statute of Drogheda and Battle in 1690.
Armagh . . .	On the Bann, in Ulster.	Ecclesiastical capital of Ireland.
Kingstown . .	S. of Dublin Bay	Shipping station.
Downpatrick .	Capital of Cnty. Down.	Burial place of St. Patrick.
Queenstown .	On an island in Cork harbour.	Shipping station.
Aughrim. . .	In Galway . . .	Victory of William III. in 1691.
Giant's Causeway.	N. of Antrim . .	Basaltic columns advancing into the sea.
Youghal. . .	At the mouth of the Blackwater.	Culture of the potato, first introduction by Sir Walter Raleigh.
Athlone . . .	On the Shannon.	Chief military station in W. of Ireland.

Dublin, the capital, $53^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Liverpool, Hamburg, Irkutsk and Cape Charles in Labrador.



FRANCE.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

France is bounded N. by Belgium and English Channel; W. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean; E. by Italy, Switzerland and Germany.

Its length from North to South is 600 miles; its greatest breadth from east to west, 510 miles. It contains 201,900 sq. miles, being about three-and-a-half times larger than England and Wales.

France lies between $42^{\circ} 20'$ and $50^{\circ} 5'$ N. lat., and between $4^{\circ} 46'$ W., and $7^{\circ} 36'$ E. long.

France is, on the whole, a level country; mountainous towards its border line, hilly in some portions of its interior, principally towards the centre and east.

Coast not much indented.

Climate in general warmer than that of England, particularly in the south,—the winters in the north often very severe.

Atmosphere comparatively dry.

Capes.

Griz Nez and La Hogue on the North.

Ushant and Bec du Raz on the West.

Inlets, Bays and Estuaries.

The Bay of St. Malo and the Estuaries of the Seine, Loire, Gironde, on the W. coast, and the Gulf of Lyons on the south.

Islands.

Ushant at the entrance of the English Channel, Belle Isle, Ré Oléron, and a few others in the Bay of Biscay. In the Mediterranean a group named Iles d'Hieres and the large island of Corsica.

Mountains.

The chief mountain ranges are the following:—

The Alps, separating France from Italy, Mont Pelvoux 13,400ft., Mont Blanc 15,780ft.

Mount Jura, separating France from Switzerland, height 5,600ft.

The Vosges Mountains, separating France from Germany, height 4,000ft.

The Pyrenees, separating France from Spain, highest point, Maladetta, 11,400ft.

The Cevennes, stretching south west, 5,000ft., and bounding the Valleys of the Rhone and Saône.

The Auvergne Mountains, west of the Cevennes. These mountains are of volcanic origin, and separate the basins of the Loire and Garonne.

The River System.

France is a well-watered country. Its watershed is formed by the Cevennes and Coté d'Or Mountains, and runs from N.E. to S.W. Consequently the rivers flow N.W. and S.E. The four

largest rivers are the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone. These will be found in the tabulated list, pp. 15 and 16.

Other, less considerable, rivers are the Adour, Somme and Charente.

Lakes.

These are very few. Of these few the most important is the Grand Lieu, near the mouth of the Loire.

(b) POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Previous to the French Revolution the country was divided into thirty-four provinces; but now it comprises eighty-six departments, most of which are named after the rivers flowing through them.

These departments can only be learned properly from a map, to which the student is referred for information.

In 1860, Savoy and Nice were obtained from the King of Sardinia, whilst in the Franco-German War, 1870—71, Alsace and Lorraine were lost to France and became part of the German Empire.

Manufactures.

The most important products of the country are wine and brandy; and of manufactures proper, silk, wool and cotton. Lyons is the centre of the silk trade, which is also carried on at Paris, Nismes, Avignon and Tours. The chief seat of the cotton manufacture is Rouen, whilst the trade in wool is pursued generally in the north of France.

The making of gloves is a French speciality. The manufacture of jewellery is carried on chiefly at Paris, and St. Etienne is the centre of the iron trade. Linen also is manufactured in the north and east.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Silk, woollen, linen and cotton goods; wine, brandy, jewellery and gloves.

Imports.—Raw cotton and silk; colonial produce, wool, timber, iron and coal.

Ports.

Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rochelle, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Calais.

Foreign Possessions of France.

In Asia.—Pondicherry in Hindostan, and Lower Cochin China in Further India.

In Africa.—Algeria, part of Senegambia, and Réunion in the Indian Ocean.

In America.—Cayenne in Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique, New Caledonia, the Marquesas and Society Islands in Oceania.

(Taken from Cornwell's Geography.)

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Paris	On the Seine .	Capital, finest city in Europe.
Lyons	At the confluence of the Rhone and Saône.	Silk manufacture.
Marseilles . .	Near the mouth of the Rhone.	Chief port.
Bordeaux . .	At the mouth of the Garonne.	Chief seat of the wine trade.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Lille	On the Dente, N. of the Seine valley.	A strongly fortified city and seat of woollen, cotton and linen manufactures.
Nantes	At the mouth of the Loire.	Commercial city. Edict in favour of French Protestants, in 1598.
Toulouse. . . .	In the valley of the Garonne.	Former capital of Languedoc, largest city in S. of France.
Rouen	In Normandy, on the Seine.	Cathedral, and cotton manufacture.
Toulon	On S. E. coast .	Great naval station and arsenal.
St. Etienne . .	E. of the Upper Loire.	Chief seat of the iron trade, the Birmingham of France.
Havre. . . .	At the mouth of the Seine.	The seaport of Paris.
Brest	W. extremity of Brittany.	Chief naval station.
Amiens	On the Somme, N. of the Seine valley.	Birthplace of Peter the Hermit.
Rheims	Between the Marne and Aisne (tributaries of the Seine).	Former ecclesiastical capital of France; kings used to be crowned in the cathedral.
Nismes	Rhone basin, on the Loire.	Roman remains.
Orleans	Former capital of Burgundy.	Besieged by English in 1428 and defended by Joan of Arc.
Rennes	On the Vilaine.	Old capital of Brittany.
Caen	On the Orne .	Burial place of William the Conqueror.
Versailles . .	S. W. of Paris .	Royal palace and gardens.
Dunkirk. . . .	E. of Calais, N. of the Seine valley.	Strong fortress taken by Cromwell.
Troyes	In the Seine valley.	Treaty in 1420. "Troy" weight.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Poitiers . . .	On a tributary of the Vienne (Loire basin).	Victory of Black Prince in 1356.
Cherbourg . .	On the Channel coast.	Strongly fortified naval arsenal.
Rochefort . .	Near the mouth of the Charente	Naval station.
Avignon . . .	S. of France, on the Rhone.	Former residence of the Popes.
Valenciennes .	Near the Belgian frontier, on the Scheldt	Great manufacturing town, especially of cambrics.
Arles	S. of France, on the Rhone.	Church conference in 314.
La Hogue . .	Off N. W. coast.	Naval defeat of the French by the English in 1692.
Crecy	N. of the Seine valley.	Victory of Black Prince in 1346.
Agincourt . .	N. of Crecy . .	Victory of English in 1415.
St. Valery . .	At the mouth of the Somme.	Port whence William the Conqueror sailed for England.
La Rochelle . .	On the Bay of Biscay.	Stronghold of the Huguenots in 1627-28.
Cognac . . .	On the Charente	Chief seat of brandy trade.
Bayonne . . .	S. W. of France, at the mouth of the Adour.	Bayonet invented here
Pau	In the Adour Valley.	Birthplace of Henry IV. of France, winter resort of invalids.
Bayeux . . .	In Normandy .	Tapestry worked by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror.
Ajaccio . . .	Capital of Corsica. . . .	Birthplace of Napoleon I.
Malplaquet . .	Near the Belgian frontier.	Victory of Marlborough in 1709.
Clermont . . .	In the S. part of the Loire basin.	Crusades first determined on here.

Paris, the capital, $48^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude (nearly) as St. John's and Quebec.

BELGIUM.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Belgium is bounded on the N. by Holland ; on the S. by France ; on the E. by Prussia, and on the W. by the North Sea or German Ocean.

It lies between $49^{\circ} 30'$ and $51^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 30'$ and $6^{\circ} 5'$ E. long. Its length, from Limburg to Ostend, east to west, is about 140 miles ; its breadth, from north to south, about 100 miles. It contains 11,373 square miles, which is nearly one-fifth of the area of England and Wales.

The face of the country is in general level : there are few hills, except in Liege and Namur. The ancient forest of Ardennes reaches into the provinces of Namur, Luxemburg and Liege.

In climate it is very similar to England. It is generally humid and foggy, except in the S.E.

Rivers.

The Scheldt, with its tributaries, the Lys, the Haine, the Dender, and the Dyle ; the Maas or Meuse, with its tributary, the Sambre.

Manufactures.

Belgium is famous for the manufacture of woollen, linen, lace, cotton and silk goods; there are also extensive and numerous iron works in the eastern part of the kingdom, towards the banks of the Meuse (Liege, Namur and Charleroi).

Imports and Exports.

Imports.—Colonial produce, corn, wine, and raw material for manufactures.

Exports.—Coal, flax, hemp, lace, woollen, linen and cotton goods, hardware, arms, machinery.

Ports.

Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions and Towns.

Belgium is divided into nine provinces, the names of which, with their chief towns, are as follows:—

West Flanders . . .	Bruges, Ostend.
East Flanders. . .	Ghent, St. Nicholas.
Hainault	Tournay, Mons.
South Brabant . . .	Brussels, Louvain.
Antwerp	Antwerp, Mechlin.
Limburg	St. Trond, Hasselt.
Liege	Liege, Verviers.
Namur	Namur, Dinant.
Luxemburg	Arlon, Marche.

List of important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Brussels . . .	On the Senne .	Capital. A well built and favourite city; Waterloo lies ten miles S. of it.
Antwerp . . .	At the mouth of the Scheldt.	Chief port. Famous for churches and picture galleries.
Ghent . . .	On the Scheldt .	Chief seat of the cotton trade.
Liege . . .	In the east, on the Meuse.	Centre of coal fields and ironworks.
Bruges . . .	In West Flanders.	One of the oldest cities of Belgium.
Ostend . . .	On west coast .	Station for packet steamers in communication with England.
Namur . . .	At the junction of the Meuse and Sambre.	Iron works.
Mechlin . . .	Midway between Brussels and Antwerp.	Lace manufactures.
Mons . . .	Chief town in Hainault.	Coal fields.
Tournay . . .	In Hainault .	Carpets.
Spa . . .	In Liege district	Fashionable watering place.
Louvain . . .	In South Brabant.	University and library.
Courtray . . .	On a tributary of the Scheldt, in W. Flanders.	Fine linen.
Ramillies . . .	S.E. of Louvain	Marlborough's victory in 1706.
Oudenarde . . .	On the Scheldt, in E. Flanders.	Marlborough's victory in 1708.
Jemappes . . .	In Hainault .	Battle in 1792.
Fontenoy . . .	S.E. of Tournay	Victory of Marshal Saxe over the English in 1745.

Brussels, the capital, $50^{\circ} 51'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude (nearly) as Dover, Dresden, Kiev, Irkutsk and Newfoundland.

HOLLAND OR THE NETHERLANDS.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Holland is bounded on N. and W. by the North Sea; S. by Belgium; E. by Rhenish Prussia and Hanover.

It is situated between $51^{\circ} 15'$ and $53^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and between $3^{\circ} 20'$ and $7^{\circ} 12'$ E. long. Its length, from the north of Friesland to the south of North Brabant, is about 150 miles; its breadth, about 110 miles.

The area of Holland is 20,497 sq. miles, not quite half the size of England and Wales.

Holland is throughout level and low. Along the coasts in some places the land is lower than the waters of the adjoining sea: and it is only by dykes or mounds that inundation is averted. These dykes are constructed and maintained at enormous expense, the whole of the materials—wood, granite, &c.—being imported.

The coast-line is extensive and varied; its principal inlets are—the Zuyder Zee, the Dollart Zee, and the estuaries of the Scheldt, the Maas, and the Rhine. Its climate is humid, foggy and cold.

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Islands.

There are two principal groups: in the north-west, Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland; in the south-west, Walcheren, N. and S. Beveland, Schowen, Voorn and Over Flakkee.

Rivers.

The Rhine, the Meuse and the Scheldt are the three principal rivers of Holland; they reach the sea by several branches or mouths: those of the Rhine being known as the Yssel, Amstel, Old Rhine, Waal and Leek.

The *delta* of the Rhine has an area of 4,000 square miles.

Manufactures.

The Dutch are considered to rank with the best farmers and most successful traders in the world.

Their principal manufactures are woollen cloths, silks, velvets, sugar refining, gin distilling, and ship-building.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Butter, cheese, cattle, sheep, colonial produce, &c.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, colonial produce, stone and timber.

Ports.

Principal ports.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middelburg, Flushing.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Provinces and Towns.

Provinces.	Towns.
North Holland	Amsterdam, Haarlem, Horn, Alkmaar.
South Holland	Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden
Zeeland	Middelburg, Flushing.
North Brabant. . . .	Hertogensbosch, Breda.
Utrecht	Utrecht.
Guelderland	Nimeguen, Zutphen.
Overijssel	Zwoll.
Drenthe	Meppel.
Friesland	Leewarden.
Groningen	Groningen.
Limberg. . . .	Maestricht.
Luxemburg. . . .	Luxemburg.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Amsterdam	On the Amstel .	Capital. Chief seat of foreign trade.
Rotterdam	On the Meuse .	Second port. Tomb of Admiral de Witt, birthplace of Erasmus.
Zaardam	N. of Amsterdam.	Residence of Peter the Great, 1697.
The Hague	N. of Rotterdam	Seat of the Government, splendid city.
Leyden	N. of South Holland.	University, manufacture of woollen cloths and blankets.
Utrecht	On the Rhine .	Treaty in 1713.
Zutphen	In Guelderland	Battle in which Sir Philip Sydney was killed, 1586.
Dort	In S. Holland .	Synod in 1618.
Nimeguen	S. of Guelderland.	Strong fortress, treaty in 1672.
Breda	In North Brabant.	Famous league in 1566.

Foreign Possessions.

The principal colonies of Holland are in the East Indies. The Dutch hold Java, parts of Sumatra, Borneo, and the Celebes.

In the new world, part of Guiana, and some of the smaller West Indian Islands, belong to the Dutch: of these last, Curacao, near the coast of Venezuela, is the principal.

Amsterdam, the capital, $52^{\circ} 22' \text{ N. lat.}$, is on the same parallel of latitude as Cambridge, Berlin Warsaw and Irkutsk.



SWITZERLAND.



(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Switzerland is bounded on the N. by Germany, on the S. by Italy, on the E. by Austria, and on the W. by France. It extends from 46° to $47^{\circ} 40' \text{ N. lat.}$, and from 6° to $10^{\circ} 20' \text{ E. long.}$

Its greatest length is 208 miles, and its greatest breadth 156 miles. Its area is nearly 16,000 sq. miles—a little more than one-third the size of England and Wales. It is a highly mountainous country, the Alps forming its S. and E. frontiers, and stretching away far into the interior. Two-thirds of the country is occupied by mountains and their intervening valleys; the other third

consists of an elevated plain. There is every variety of climate—from extreme heat to excessive cold. On the shores of the Lake of Geneva, the temperature is mild and equable, whilst the tops of the mountains are covered with perpetual snow.

Mountain System.

There are four principal mountain ranges: the Pennine Alps, including Mont Blanc, 15,750 ft.; the Lepontine Alps, including Mont St. Gothard and Monte Rosa, 15,200 ft.; the Rhaetian Alps, including Piz Roseg; the Bernese Alps, including the Jungfrau.

River System.

These are numerous, but very rapid, and of little use for navigation. They comprise the upper courses of the Rhine and Rhone; the Inn, a tributary of the Rhine, and the Aar, an affluent of the Rhone; also the Ticino.

Lakes.

These are a most important feature of Swiss scenery. The chief are—Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, Lucerne, Zürich, Thun, Brienz, and Wallenstadt.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

The country was formerly divided into thirteen cantons. It now consists of twenty-two:

Zürich.	Glarus.	Appenzell.	Ticino.
Berne.	Zug.	St. Gall.	Vaud.
Lucerne.	Friburg.	Grisons.	Valais.
Schwyz.	Solothurn.	Aargau.	Neuchâtel.
Uri.	Basle.	Thurgau.	Geneva.
Unterwalden.	Schaffhausen.		

Manufactures.

These are considerable, comprising silk and cotton goods, watches, jewellery, and wood-carving.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Cheese, cotton and silk goods, watches, jewellery.

Imports.—Corn, salt, iron, raw cotton and silk.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Berne . .	On the banks of Aar.	University and chief seat of the Swiss Confederation.
Geneva .	At the foot of Lake Geneva.	University. Residence of Calvin.
Basle . .	N. W. corner of Switzerland.	Great trade. Church council 1431.
Zürich . .	On the Limmat .	University.
Lausanne .	Capital of Vaud, N. of Lake of Geneva.	Beautiful scenery.
Lucerne .	On the Reuss . .	Head-quarters of the Roman Catholics.
St. Gall .	In the N. E. . .	Beautiful town. Manufactures.
Neuchâtel	On the W. . . .	Important trade.

Berne, the Federal capital, $46^{\circ} 58'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Nantes, Astrakhan and Quebec.



THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Germany is bounded on the N. by the North Sea; on the S. by Switzerland and Austria; on the E. by Austria and Russia, and on the W. by Holland, Belgium and France. It extends from $46^{\circ} 30'$ to $55^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and from 6° to $22^{\circ} 50'$ E. long. Its greatest length is 670 miles; its greatest breadth, 650 miles; and its area, 212,000 sq. miles—three and half times the size of England and Wales. Its surface is for the most part level, with detached elevations in the S. and W. Its climate is very similar to that of Great Britain; but its winters are somewhat colder and more severe.

Inlets.

Estuaries of the Weser and Elbe, Gulfs of Lübeck and Dantzic.

Islands.

Frisian Islands, Norderney and Nordstrand, in the North Sea; Alsen, Fehmern and Rugen, in the Baltic.

Mountain System.

There are four principal mountain ranges: the Eifel and Vosges, on the left bank of the Rhine; the Schwarzwald, Taunus and Westerwald, on the right bank of the Rhine; the Böhmerwald, Erz-Gebirge and Riesen-Gebirge, on the frontiers of Austria; the Harz Mountains and Thüringerwald, between the basins of the Elbe and Rhine.

River System.

The chief rivers are the Rhine, Ems, Weser and Elbe, flowing into the North Sea; the Oder, Vistula and Niemen, flowing into the Baltic; and the Danube, flowing into the Black Sea.

Lakes.

Lake Constance, on the S.; Ammer See, Wurm See, König See, and Chiem See, in Bavaria.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

In 1866, after the Austro-Prussian war, Germany, which had previously been divided into a number of separate states, forming, in combination, the Germanic Confederation, with Austria at the head, and Prussia taking second place, changed her constitution, and, excluding Austria, formed herself into the North German Confederation.

In consequence of the Franco-German war in 1870-71, another change became necessary; and

the German Empire was constituted in its present form, embracing all the German States, except Austria, Luxemburg and Lichenstein, with Prussia at its head.

Alsace and Lorraine, which had previously belonged to France, were now formed into a distinct dependency of the German Empire.

List of States, with their respective Capitals.

State.	Capital.
Prussia	Berlin.
Bayaria	Munich.
Saxony	Dresden.
Wurtemberg	Stuttgart.
Baden	Carlsruhe.
Hesse-Darmstadt	Darmstadt.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Schwerin.
Saxe-Weimar	Weimar.
Oldenburg	Oldenburg.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	New Strelitz.
Brunswick	Brunswick.
Saxe-Meiningen	Meiningen.
Anhalt	Dessau.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	Sonderhausen.
Reuss (Elder Line)	Greiz.
Reuss (Younger Line)	Gera.
Schaumburg-Lippe	Buckeburg.
Hamburg, Lübeck & Bremen	Free cities.
Alsace-Lorraine	Metz, Strasburg, Colmar.

Manufactures.

The great manufacturing districts are those of the coal and iron fields in Silesia and Rhenish Prussia. Silesia is also the chief emporium of the flax-growing district. There are also manufactures of silk, cotton, wool and linen. Krupp's guns are

made at the famous iron and steel works of Essen.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Corn, cattle, raw sugar, wool, timber, iron and linen.

Imports.—Cotton, wool, iron, coal, hemp, tallow, and colonial produce.

Ports.

Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Altona, Kiel, Stettin, Dantzig, Stralsund and Memel.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Berlin . . .	On the Spree .	Capital. Great manufacturing city.
Breslau . . .	In Silesia, on the Oder.	Second city. Extensive trade.
Dresden . . .	Capital of Saxony, on the Elbe.	China and works of art.
Leipzig. . . .	In Saxony, near the river Elster.	University and book fairs. Defeat of French 1813.
Munich . . .	Capital of Bavaria, on the Isar.	Fine collections of painting and sculpture.
Strasburg . . .	In Alsace-Lorraine.	Strong fortress.
Metz	Chief town in Lorraine, on the Moselle.	Strongly fortified place.
Meissen . . .	S. of Dresden .	Porcelain.
Chemnitz . . .	In Saxony . .	Great manufacturing town, the Manchester of Saxony.
Wiesbaden . .	Near the junction of the Rhine & Main.	Favourite watering place.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Frankfort . . .	On the Main .	Former seat of the Germanic Diet.
Homburg . . .	N. of Frankfort.	Favourite watering place.
Mainz	On W. bank of Rhine.	Birthplace of Gutenberg.
Stuttgart . . .	Capital of Wurtemberg, on a tributary of Neckar.	Splendid library.
Muhlhausen . .	In Alsace . .	Centre of cotton trade.
Bremen	On the Weser .	Populous free city, of great commercial importance.
Hanover	On the Leine .	Manufacturing city, birthplace of Sir W. Herschel.
Hamburg	At the mouth of the Elbe.	Chief port.
Lübeck	On the Trave .	Free city, member of the Hanseatic League.
Meissen	Near Dresden, on the Elbe.	Porcelain.
Kiel	On the Baltic .	Fine harbour.
Ratisbon	In Bavaria, on the Danube.	Seat of the Imperial Diet from 1662 till 1806.
Augsburg	In Bavaria.	Confession of Faith presented by the Protestants to Charles V. in 1530.
Cologne	On the Rhine .	Cathedral.
Bonn	On the Rhine .	University.
Heidelberg . . .	On the Neckar .	University.
Jena	In Saxe-Weimar.	Defeat of Prussians by Napoleon I. in 1806.
Munster	Capital of Westphalia, in Prussia.	Treaty, which ended the Thirty Years' War.
Potsdam	S. W. of Berlin .	Head-quarters of the Prussian army.
Stettin	Near the mouth of the Oder .	One of the chief seaports.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Tilsit	In Prussia, on the Niemen.	Treaty in 1807.
Aachen. . . .	On the Belgian frontier.	Mineral waters. Treaty in 1748.
or Aix-la-Chapelle.		
Nuremburg . .	On an affluent of the Main.	Invention of watches
Ulm.	On the Bavarian border, on the Danube.	Strong fortress.

Berlin, the capital, $52^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Cambridge, Amsterdam, Warsaw and Irkutsk.



AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.



(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Austro-Hungary is bounded on the N. by Saxony, Prussia and Poland; on the S. by Roumania, Servia, the Adriatic and Italy; on the E. by Russia and Roumania; and on the W. by Switzerland and Bavaria. It extends from $42^{\circ} 10'$ to 51° N. lat., and from $9^{\circ} 35'$ to $26^{\circ} 30'$ E. long. Its area is 265,000 square miles. It has a very limited sea coast, confined to the head and eastern side of the Adriatic. Its climate presents great variety; but on the whole it is dry, healthy and temperate.

Capes.

Puntas de Promontore, S. of Illyria; and Capo de Istria, S. of Istria.

Bays, Gulfs, &c.

Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic; Quarnero and Cattaro.

Islands.

Cherso and Veglia, in the Gulf of Quarnero; Pago, Grossa and Brazza, off the coast of Dalmatia.

Mountain System.

The Carpathians, enclosing the plain of Hungary.

The Bohemian Mountains, enclosing Bohemia.

The Alps, forming the S. boundary of the valley of the Danube.

Plains.

These are mainly two—the Plain of Hungary, and the Plain of Bohemia.

River System.

The great river of Austria is the Danube, with its tributaries, the Theiss, Inn, Drave, March and Save. The Elbe, Dniester, Oder and Vistula also have portions of their courses in this country.

Lakes.

Balaton, whose waters are rather salt; Zirknitz, whose waters at times disappear; and the lakes

Como and Garda on the S.W. frontier. The Neusiedler See has recently disappeared.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

There are eighteen provinces, eleven within the limits of Germany and seven beyond those limits. The following is a list of the former, with their several capitals :—

Province.	Capital.	Province.	Capital.
Bohemia . .	Prague.	Styria . . .	Grätz.
Moravia . .	Brünn.	Carniola . .	Laybach.
Silesia . . .	Troppau.	Carinthia . .	Klagenfust.
Lower Austria	Vienna.	The Coast Dis-	Trieste.
Upper Austria	Linz.	trict.	
Salzburg . .	Salzburg.	The Tyrol . .	Innsbrück.

List of the provinces beyond the limits of Germany :—

Province.	Capital.	Province.	Capital.
Hungary . .	Buda-Pesth.	Dalmatia . .	Ragusa.
Transylvania.	Kronstadt.	Gallicia . .	Cracow.
Croatia . . .	Agram.	Bukowina.	Czernowitz.
Scythia . . .	Peterwardein.		

Important Towns.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Vienna . . .	On the Danube .	Capital of Austria. Centre of great trade
Buda-Pesth .	On the Danube .	Capital of Hungary. Extensive trade.
Prague . . .	On the Moldau .	Capital of Bohemia. Glass manufacture.
Brünn . . .	On the Schwarza .	Close to this town is Austerlitz, scene of Napoleon's victory in 1805.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Cracow . .	On the Vistula .	Old capital of Poland. Fine cathedral.
Trent, or . . }	On the Adige . . }	Council in 1545.
Trient . . . }		
Königgratz .	On the Upper Elbe.	Close by is Sadowa, the closing battle in the Austro-Prus- sian war in 1866.
Trieste . .	At the head of the Adriatic.	Chief seaport.
Zara . . .	On E. coast of the Adriatic.	Good harbour.
Presburg .	On the Danube .	Former capital of Hungary.
Tokay . . .	On the Theiss . .	Wine.
Agram . .	Near the Savre .	Great earthquake in recent times.
Innsbruck .	On the Inn . .	Capital of the Tyrol. Lovely scenery.

Vienna, $48^{\circ} 15'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Brest, Munich, Victoria in Vancouver Island, and St. John's in Newfoundland.

DENMARK.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Denmark is bounded on the N. by the Skagerrack; on the S. by Germany; on the E. by the Kattegat and the Baltic, and on the W. by the North Sea. Its area, exclusive of Iceland and the Faroë Islands, which belong to it, is 14,550 square miles, equal to about half the area of Scotland and one-fourth that of England and Wales. It lies between $54^{\circ} 39'$ and $57^{\circ} 44'$ N. lat. and

8° 5' and 12° 37' E. long. Its coast line is very extensive, and hence the country is admirably adapted for commerce. The interior of the peninsula consists of a vast plain. Its climate is humid but temperate.

Capes.

The Skaw, N. of Jutland; Horn, S.W. of Jutland; North Cape, N.W. of Iceland.

Inlets, Bays and Straits.

Denmark commands three channels of entrance into the Baltic—(1) the Sound, between Zealand and Sweden; (2) the Great Belt, between Zealand and Fünen; (3) the Little Belt, between Fünen and Jutland. There are also the Skagger-rack, between Jutland and Norway; the Kattegat, between Jutland and Sweden, and Liim-Fiord, N. of Jutland.

Islands.

The Faroë Islands, W. of Norway; Iceland, N.W. of Scotland; Zealand, Fünen, Laaland, Bornholm and Falster.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

There are five main divisions of Denmark Proper, excluding Iceland and the Faroë Islands.

Division.	Capital.	Division.	Capital.
Zealand . .	Copenhagen.	Fünen . .	Odense.
Bornholm .	Rønne.	Jutland . .	Aalborg.
Laaland . .	Maribo.		

The capital of Iceland is Reykiavik, and of the Faroë Islands, Thorshavn.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Copenhagen .	On E. coast of Zealand.	Capital. Fine city, university, bombarded by the British in 1807.
Elsinore . .	At the entrance of the Sound.	Castle of Cronborg, which commands the passage of the Sound.
Roskilde . .	In Zealand . .	Former residence of the Danish kings.

Iceland is famous for its geysers, or hot springs, which are found in the vicinity of Mount Hekla, and throw up at times hot water and stones.

The foreign possessions of Denmark are Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John in the West Indies, and some settlements on the W. coast of Greenland.

Copenhagen, the capital, $55^{\circ} 41'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Moscow, Kamchatka, and Nain in Labrador.



SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Sweden and Norway, which together form one large peninsula, are bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean; on the S. by the Skagger-rack, Kattegat and Baltic; on the E. by the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia and part of Russia; and on the W. by the Atlantic. They embrace an area

of 295,000 square miles, five times as large as that of England and Wales. The coast line of both countries is very indented and irregular, the W. coast of Norway in particular being penetrated by long narrow arms of the sea, called fiords. Norway is a very mountainous country, whilst Sweden consists of extensive plains. The climate is naturally cold, by reason of its high latitude; but the winters are less severe than those experienced in many countries on the same parallel of latitude. On the whole the climate may be called salubrious.

Capes.

North Cape, in the island Magerö, the most northern point of Europe; Nordkyn, the most northern point of the main land; Falsterbo, S.W. of Sweden; and the Naze, the most southern point of Norway.

Inlets, Bays and Straits.

Varanger Fiord, N.E. of Norway; West Fiord, between Norway and the Lofoden Islands; Trondheim and Hardanger Fiords, W. of Norway; and Christiania Fiord, S. of Norway.

Islands.

The Lofoden Islands, Vigten, and various other groups, off W. coast of Norway; Gothland and Aland, in the Baltic.

Mountain System.

The Scandinavian range runs right through the

peninsula, of which the following are the different sections :—

The Kiølen Mountains, in the north.

The Dovrefield, in the centre.

The Thulian Mountains, in the south.

River System.

The rivers are numerous, but a great many of them are only mountain torrents. The watershed is formed by the Scandinavian mountains, which run very close to the coast; hence the rivers flowing W. are extremely rapid. The chief rivers in Sweden are the Dal, flowing into the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Göta, flowing into the Kattegat. The principal river in Norway is the Glommen, which, after a course of 400 miles, discharges its waters into Christiania Fiord.

Lakes.

These are many and important—Wener, Wetter and Maelar in Sweden, and Miosen in Norway. Wener is, in point of size, the third lake in Europe, containing an area of more than 2,000 square miles.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

Sweden is divided into three districts, which are further subdivided into 24 laens or governments.

Norway is also divided into three districts, subdivided again into 17 amts or counties.

DIVISIONS OF SWEDEN.		DIVISIONS OF NORWAY.	
Name.	Capital.	Name.	Capital.
Sweden Proper .	Stockholm.	Sondenfields.	Christiania.
Gothland . . .	Gottenborg.	Nordenfields.	Bergen.
Nordland. . .	Sundsval.	Nordlandens.	Hammerfest.

Manufactures.

The inhabitants of the country are mainly occupied with agriculture, timber felling and fisheries. Ship-building, however, and plank-sawing are carried on to some extent.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Iron, timber, tar, ships and salt fish.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, wine, coal, sugar and other colonial produce.

Ports.

Sweden.—Stockholm, Gottenborg, Carlscona, and Norköping.

Norway.—Christiania, Bergen, Drammen and Drontheim.

Important Places.

Names.	Position.	Importance.
Stockholm . .	At entrance of Lake Maelar.	Capital of Sweden, called the Venice of the North.
Christiania . .	At head of the Christiania Fiord.	Capital of Norway. University.
Upsal. . . .	N.W. of Stockholm.	University.
Carlscona . .	On S. coast.	Naval arsenal.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Gottenborg . .	At mouth of the Göta.	Second city in Sweden in commercial importance.
Calmar . . .	On the Calmar Sound.	Treaty in 1397, uniting Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
Helsingborg . .	On the Sound .	Fortress.
Friedrichshall .	In Province of Christiania.	Fortress. Death of Charles II. in 1718.
Königsborg . .	In Christiania, on the Lauven	Silver mines.
Trondheim . .	On the W. coast	Old capital and present crowning-place of kings of Norway.
Hammerfest . .	N. of Norway .	Most northern town in Europe.
Bergen . . .	On the W. coast.	Fisheries.

Stockholm, the capital of the kingdom, $59^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as St. Petersburg, Tobolsk and Cape Farewell in Greenland.



RUSSIA.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Russia is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean; on the S. by the Black and Caspian Seas and Mount Caucasus; on the E. by the Ural Mountains; and on the W. by the Baltic, Austria and Prussia. It extends from $40^{\circ} 20'$ to 70° N. lat., and from 18° to $60^{\circ} 45'$ E. long, embracing an area of more than 2,000,000 square miles. Although it has a coast line upon four seas—the

Baltic, Black, Caspian and White Seas—and on part of the Arctic Ocean, yet, as these seas are land-locked and those in the N. frozen over the greater part of the year, navigation is extremely limited. Most of the interior of the country is one vast plain. The treeless plains in the S.E. are called Steppes. Owing to the extensive range of latitude the climate varies considerably. In the N. the cold is intense; but in the S. it is warmer. Generally speaking, however, the temperature is lower than in corresponding latitudes of W. Europe, mainly owing to the country being exposed to the cold piercing winds that flow across from Asia. The Russian winters are long and severe, the summers short and hot.

Seas, Straits and Bays.

The Baltic, with the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland and Riga; the Arctic Ocean, with the White Sea, Varanger Fiord, gulfs of Petchora and Kara; the Sea of Azov; the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea; the Straits of Yenikale and Vaigatz.

Islands.

Vaigatz, Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen, in the Arctic Ocean; Aland, Dago and Oesel in the Baltic, and several small islands at the mouth of the Volga.

Mountain System.

The only mountains are the Ural Mountains on the E.; Caucasus on the S., and the Valdai Hills in the centre.

River System.

The rivers are numerous, and well adapted for commerce, their courses being long and their currents slow (the watershed—the Valdai Hills—being at an elevation of only 1,000ft.). Most of them, however, are frozen over during a considerable portion of the year. The chief rivers are the Volga, Don, Dnieper, Dniester, Petchora, Ural, N. and S. Dwina.

Lakes.

Numerous, and situated mostly in the N.W. The principal are:—Ladoga (largest lake in Europe), Onega, Samia, Peipous, Ilmen.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

Russia is divided into eight principal departments, and these are subdivided into fifty-two districts.

Divisions.	Capitals.	Divisions.	Capitals.
Baltic Provinces	St. Petersburg.	West Russia	Wilna.
Finland . . .	Helsingfors.	Poland . . .	Warsaw.
Great Russia	Moscow.	South Russia	Odessa.
Little Russia	Kiev.	East Russia	Kazan.

Manufactures.

Russia is a great corn-growing country, and so most of the people are engaged in agriculture. There are, however, some important manufactures—flax, hemp, leather, sail-cloth, linen,

woollen, cotton and silk. There are also iron works at Tula.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Wheat, flax, hemp, timber, leather, sail-cloth.

Imports.—Raw cotton, tea, sugar, wine, iron, coal, machinery.

Ports.

St. Petersburg, Riga, Revel, Archangel, Odessa, Astrakhan.

Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
St. Petersburg.	At the mouth of the Neva.	Capital. University, splendid city, founded by Peter the Great in 1702.
Moscow . . .	In the centre, on the Moskva.	Ancient capital, burnt by the Russians in 1812.
Warsaw . . .	On the Vistula .	Capital of Poland.
Odessa . . .	On the Black Sea .	Export of corn.
Riga	On the Baltic . .	Great seaport.
Kazan . . .	In Eastern Russia	Trade with Siberia.
Kiev	On the Dnieper .	Great place of trade.
Astrakhan . .	At mouth of Volga	Fur trade.
Cronstadt . .	On an island in Gulf of Finland.	Port and naval arsenal.
Nijni Novgorod	On the Volga . .	Great fair.
Pultowa . . .	S.W. of Moscow .	Defeat of Charles XII. of Sweden in 1709.
Revel	At entrance of Gulf of Finland.	Famous port.
Helsingfors . .	Capital of Finland	University.
Archangel . .	At mouth of N. Dwina.	First Russian town that traded with England.
Sevastopol . .	W. of the Crimea.	Taken by the English in 1855.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
The Alma . .	River in the Crimea	Defeat of the Russians in 1854.
Inkerman . .	E. of Sevastopol .	Defeat of the Russians in 1854.
Balaklava . .	S. of Crimea . .	Charge of the Light Brigade, 1854.
Nikolaev . .	On the Boug . .	Chief naval station in the Black Sea.
Saratova . .	On W. bank of the Volga.	Salt lakes.

St. Petersburg, the capital, 60° 30' N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Stockholm, Christiania, Tobolsk and Cape Farewell in Greenland.

TURKEY.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Turkey is bounded on the N. by Austria, Servia and Roumania; on the S. by Greece and the Sea of Marmora; on the E. by the Black Sea, and on the W. by the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. It was formerly much larger than it is at present, the Russo-Turkish War in 1878 having greatly reduced its dominions. Its area is about 128,000 square miles, more than twice as large as England and Wales. It has an extensive coast line, and its interior is generally mountainous, though there are also some level districts of considerable extent. Turkey, in general,

enjoys a warm climate, but north of the Balkans the winters are very cold and severe.

Bays, Straits, &c.

The Strait of Constantinople or the Bosphorus, between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; the Dardanelles, between the Sea of Marmora and the Mediterranean; the Strait of Otranto, between the Ionian and Adriatic Seas.

Islands.

Candia, or Crete, the largest island in the Mediterranean, next to Cyprus; and Thaso, S. of Roumelia.

Mountain System.

There are three principal ranges: the Balkans, Dinaric Alps, and Mount Pindus.

Plains.

The Plain of the Lower Danube, the Plain of Adrianople, and the Plain of Thessaly.

River System.

Turkey is a well-watered country. The chief river is the Danube, with its tributaries, the Save, Bosna, Morava, Aluta, and Pruth. There are also the Maritza, Struma, Salambria and Dein.

Lakes.

Skutari, Ochrida and Janina; of which the last-named has no visible outlet.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

The Treaty of Berlin in 1878, drawn up after the Russo-Turkish war, made a radical alteration in the divisions of the country. Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia were made self-governing tributary states. Bosnia and Herzegovina were ceded to Austria; whilst Roumania, Servia and Montenegro were declared independent.

Divisions.	Capitals.
Turkey Proper . . .	Constantinople.
Bulgaria . . .	Sofia.
Eastern Roumelia . . .	Philippopolis.
Bosnia . . .	Bosna-Serai.
Herzegovina . . .	Mostar.
Montenegro . . .	Cettinje.
Servia . . .	Belgrade.
Roumania . . .	Bukharest.

Manufactures.

At a low ebb, in consequence of the bad government of the country; the principal branches are cotton and silk goods, leather and carpets.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Corn, raw silk, goat's hair, fruits.

Imports.—Manufactured goods and colonial produce.

Ports.

Constantinople, Salonica, Gallipoli, Enos.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Constantinople.	On the Bosphorus	Capital, built on seven hills.
Adrianople . .	On the Maritza .	Former residence of the Sultans.
Gallipoli . . .	On the Dardanelles.	First landing of the Turks in 1355.
Salonica . . .	N.W. of Archipelago.	Great trade.
Ismail	On the Danube .	Strong fortress, ceded by Russia in 1856, but restored to her in 1878.
Shipka Pass . .	In the Balkans .	Passage of the Russians in 1878.
Plevna	In Bulgaria . .	Heroic defence of the Turks in 1878.
Widdin, Rust-chuck. Shumla, Silistria.	} In Bulgaria . .	{ Famous in the Russo - Turkish War, 1877-78.
Varna		
Bourgas	In Eastern Roumelia.	Port on the Black Sea. Chief port.

Constantinople, the capital of Turkey Proper, 41° N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Madrid, Naples, Pekin and New York.

GREECE.

*(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.**General Description.*

Greece is bounded on the N. by Turkey, on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean, and on the E.

by the Aegean Sea. Its area, including the Ionian Islands, is 20,000 square miles, a little more than one-third the size of England and Wales. It extends from 26° 23' to 39° 60' N. lat., and from 21° to 26' E. long. It is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and its coasts are much indented. Its climate is warm and delightful.

Capes.

The principal capes are—Matapan, the most southern point of Europe, and Malea, in the S.; and Colonna, S. of Attica, in Northern Greece.

Bays, Straits, &c.

Gulf of Arta on the N.W.; Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto between N. Greece and the Morea; Gulf of Aegina, N.E. of the Morea; and the channel of Egripo, between Euboea and the main land.

Islands.

Euboea, or the Negropont, E. of N. Greece; the Ionian Islands on the W., and the Islands of the Grecian Archipelago.

The chief of the Ionian Islands are Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante and Cerigo.

Mountain System.

Greece is a highly mountainous country. The most important ranges lie to the N., viz., Oeta, Parnassus, Helicon and Cithaeron. Mount

St. Elias, S. of the Morea, is a celebrated mountain. The Pass of Thermopylae, made famous in ancient history, lies between Mount Oeta and the sea.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

The country is divided into three main parts:—

1. Northern Greece, capital Athens.
2. The Morea, in the South, capital Nauplia.
3. The Islands.

Manufactures.

Unimportant, Greece being chiefly a pastoral and fruit-producing country.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Currants, olive oil, figs, honey.

Imports.—Cotton, corn, coffee, colonial produce.

Ports.

Syria, Nauplia, Hydra, Patras, Piraeus.

Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Athens . . .	W. of Attica .	Capital. Great historical and classical interest.
Nauplia . . .	At the head of the Gulf of Nauplia.	Fortified seaport, the Gibraltar of Greece.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Patras . . .	Near the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto.	Great trade.
Corinth . . .	Near the Gulf of Lepanto.	Famous city in ancient times.
Marathon . . .	Near Athens .	Battle in 490, B.C.
Salamis . . .	An island near Athens.	Battle in 480, B.C.
Thermopylae .	Between Mount Oeta and the sea.	Battle in 480, B.C.
Navarino . . .	S. W. of the Morea.	Battle in 1827.
Corfu	Capital of the Ionian Islands	Vine and olive products.
Missolonghi .	W. of Lepanto.	Death of Lord Byron in 1824.

Athens, the capital, 37° 58' N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Mount Etna, Smyrna, Washington and San Francisco.

ITALY.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Italy is bounded on the N. by Austria and Switzerland; on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by the Adriatic. Its area, including the islands, is nearly 115,000 sq. miles, or nearly twice as large as England and Wales.

It extends from 36° 40' to 46° 40' N. lat., and from 6° 40' to 18° 30' E. long. Its greatest length is 750 miles, and its greatest breadth

370 miles. Its surface is very varied, and its coast-line very extensive. It enjoys a warm, dry and healthy climate, excepting at certain parts and in certain seasons, *e. g.*, along the W. coast of Tuscany, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Rome: also between Ferrara and Bologna, on the Adriatic.

Capes.

Spartivento, the most southern point; Di Leuca, on the S.E., and Passaro, S.E. of Sicily.

Bays, Straits, &c.

The Gulf of Venice, N. of the Adriatic; the Gulf of Taranto, in the S.E.; the Straits of Messina, between Italy and Sicily; the Bay of Naples, on the E. coast; the Gulf of Genoa, in the N.E.; and the Strait of Bonifacio, between Sardinia and Corsica.

Islands.

Sicily, on the S.; Sardinia and Corsica (which politically belongs to France), on the W.; Malta and Gozo, S. of Sicily; the Lipari Islands, in the S.W.; Elba, Capri and Caprera, on the W.

Mountain System.

There are two main ranges: the Alps, in the N.; and the Apennines, running right along the Peninsula from N. to S.

Mount Vesuvius, near Naples; Etna, in Sicily; and Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands, are

active volcanoes. The cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were completely destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 69.

Plains.

The principal plain is the Plain of Lombardy, in the N., between the Alps and the Apennines.

River System.

The rivers of Italy are unimportant geographically, but of considerable note from a historical point of view. The chief are: the Po and Adige, flowing into the Adriatic; and the Tiber and Arno, flowing into the Mediterranean.

Lakes.

Italy is celebrated for its lakes, which excel in picturesqueness and beauty. Como, Garda and Maggiore are the most important.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

Italy was united into one kingdom by Napoleon I.; but, after 1815, when his power was overthrown, the country was split up into eight different states—(1) The kingdom of Sardinia, embracing Sardinia, Piedmont, Genoa, Nice and Savoy (2) The kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, governed by the Austrian Emperor; (3) The Church States, under the power of the Pope (4) The kingdom of Naples and Sicily, comprising

Sicily and the S. of Italy; (5) The Grand Duchy of Tuscany; (6) The Duchy of Parma; (7) The Duchy of Modena; (8) The Republic of San Marino.

After the war in 1859, between France and Sardinia on the one side, and Austria on the other; Austria, having been defeated, and her supremacy in Italy lost, Lombardy, Naples and Sicily, and the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena, also a great part of the Church States, were incorporated with Sardinia; and the whole of the kingdom thus enlarged was called the kingdom of Italy. Savoy and Nice were ceded to France; and, in 1866, Austria gave up Venetia. In 1870 the Pope lost his temporal sovereignty, the whole of the Church States electing to be included in the Italian kingdom.

The kingdom of Italy is divided into four main districts, which again are sub-divided into sixteen provinces:—

I. *Northern Italy.*

Provinces.	Capitals.	Provinces.	Capitals.
Piedmont .	Turin.	Venetia . .	Venice.
Liguria . .	Genoa.	Emilia . .	Bologna.
Lombardy .	Milan.		

II. *Central Italy.*

	Rome.	The Marches.	Ancona.
The Roman Territory.		Umbria . .	Perugia.
Tuscany . .	Florence.		

III. *Southern Italy.*

	Naples.	Basilicata.	Potenza.
Campania .		Calabria . .	Beggio.
Abruzzi . .	Aquila.		
Apulia . .	Foggia.		

IV. *Insular Italy.*

	Palermo.	Sardinia .	Cagliari.
Sicily . . .			

Manufactures.

Italy is chiefly agricultural; but there are manufactures of silk, straw plait and wine.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Silk, olive oil, brimstone, marble, straw hats and bonnets.

Ports.

Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Venice, Ancona, Palermo, Brindisi, Spezzia, Civita Vecchia.

Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Rome . . .	On the Tiber .	Capital. Historical fame.
Florence . . .	On the Arno .	Sculpture and painting.
Pisa . . .	On the Arno .	Leaning tower, birthplace of Galileo.
Ancona . . .	On the Adriatic.	Great seaport.
Mantua . . .	On the Mincio .	Birthplace of Virgil.
Turin . . .	On the Po . .	Former capital of Italy.
Modena . . .	On the Secchia .	} Former capitals of independent duchies.
Parma . . .	On the Parma .	
Milan . . .	On the Olona .	Cathedral of white marble. Silk trade.
Verona . . .	On the Adige .	Most perfect specimen of a Roman amphitheatre.
Venice . . .	On the Adriatic.	Built on a hundred islands. Bridge of Sighs.
Genoa . . .	On the N. W. coast.	Birthplace of Columbus.
Leghorn . . .	In Tuscany . .	Great commercial emporium.
Naples . . .	On Bay of Naples.	Largest city in Italy.
Bologna . . .	On the Reno .	Oldest university in Italy.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Alessandria .	In Piedmont .	Strongly fortified city.
Marengo . .	Near Alessandria .	Defeat of Austrians by Napoleon in 1800.
Lodi . . .	On the Adda .	Victory of Napoleon in 1796.
Brindisi . .	S. E. of Italy .	Important packet station en route to India.
Magenta . .	On the Ticino .	Defeat of Austrians by French in 1859.
Solferino . .	In Lombardy .	Defeat of Austrians by French in 1859.
Palermo . .	N. W. of Sicily .	Capital of Sicily.
Messina . .	E. of Sicily . .	Large city, fine harbour.
Cagliari . .	S. of Sardinia .	Capital of Sardinia. University.

Rome, the capital, $42^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel as Oporto, Adrinople, Pekin and New York.



SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.



SPAIN.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Spain extends from $36^{\circ} 0'$ to $43^{\circ} 47'$ N. lat., and from $9^{\circ} 20'$ W. to $3^{\circ} 20'$ E. long.—being 650 miles in length from E. to W., and 520 miles in breadth from N. to S.

Spain is three times larger than England and Wales, and is nearly as large as France; its area being 195,775 sq. miles, including the Canaries and Balearic Islands.

It is bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees, which separate it from France; W. by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean; E. by the Mediterranean.

The north of Spain is temperate; the central parts are liable to great extremes of heat and cold; the south and south-east are hot.

The inequalities of temperature peculiar to Central Spain result from its elevated and exposed character. Madrid is 2,200 feet, and San Ildefonso 3,800 feet above the sea, being the most elevated royal residence in Europe.

Capes.

On the N.-W. coast, facing the Atlantic—Capes Ortegal and Finisterre.

On the north side of the Strait of Gibraltar—Cape Tarifa, the most southwardly point; Cape Trafalgar and Europa Point.

Cape Creuse—on the Mediterranean coast at the eastern end of the Pyrenees.

Bays and Straits.

Bay of Biscay, on the N.W.; and Strait of Gibraltar, on the S.

Islands.

Two groups—The Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean; and the Canaries.

The Balearic Islands are five in number—Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera and Cabrera; principal towns—Palma, Iviza, Mahon.

The Canaries are mountainous and volcanic; the principal islands are Teneriffe and Gran Canaria, whose capital, Palmas, is the only town in the group with a population exceeding 10,000.

Mountain System.

Spain is traversed by four principal ranges, which cross the country in the direction of east and west; viz., the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Mountains of Castile, the Mountains of Toledo, the Sierra Morena, the Sierra Nevada.

River System.

The chief rivers are—The Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir and Ebro.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions and Towns.

Spain has been recently divided into forty-nine provinces; but the older division into thirteen is more generally retained, as their names are inseparably associated with the history of the country.

Provinces.	Capitals.	Provinces.	Capitals.
New Castile .	Madrid.	Catalonia .	Barcelona.
Old Castile .	Burgos.	Aragon . .	Saragossa.
Leon . . .	Valladolid.	Navarre . .	Pamplona.
Estremadura .	Badajoz.	Biscay . .	St. Sebastian.
Andalusia . .	Seville.	Asturias . .	Oviedo.
Murcia . . .	Cartagena.	Galicia . .	Corunna.
Valencia . .	Alicant.		

Manufactures.

Not very flourishing. Silk is manufactured at Valencia, and there are also manufactures of wool, linen and leather.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Wine, wool, raisins, lead, quicksilver, oranges, lemons, nuts, olive oil.

Ports.

Barcelona, Cadiz, Seville, Santander, Alicant, Valencia, Malaga, Corunna, Bilboa.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Madrid . . .	On the Manzanares.	Capital, badly situated.
Barcelona . . .	On the E. coast .	Second city; nuts.
Seville . . .	In Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir	Cathedral; tobacco manufacture; oranges.
Granada . . .	At the foot of the Sierra Nevada.	Former capital of the Moorish kingdom.
Cadiz	On Isle of Leon .	Fine harbour.
Valencia . . .	Near the mouth of the Guadalquivir	Silk manufacture.
Saragossa . . .	On the Ebro . . .	Sieges in 1808-9.
Xeres	N.E. of Cadiz . .	Sherry.
Corunna . . .	N.W. of Spain . .	Death of Sir John Moore in 1809.
Trafalgar . . .	S.E. of Cadiz . .	Victory and death of Nelson in 1805.
Valladolid . .	In the valley of the Douro.	Former capital of the Spanish monarchy.
Badajoz . . .	On the Guadiana.	Stormed by Wellington in 1812.
Salamanca . .	On the Tormes . .	Victory of Wellington in 1812.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Vittoria . . .	In the Basque Provinces.	Victory of Wellington in 1813.
Talavera . . .	On the Tagus . .	Victory of Wellington in 1809.
Ciudad Rodrigo	In the S.W. . .	Victory of Wellington in 1812.
St. Sebastian .	On the Bay of Biscay.	Stormed by the British in 1813.
Cordova . . .	On the Guadalquivir.	Former capital of the Moors.
Pamplona . . .	Near the Pyrenees	Strong fortress.
Gibraltar . . .	In the extreme S.	Key of the Mediterranean; taken by the British in 1704.

Colonial Possessions.

Cuba, Dominica and Porto Rico, in the West Indies; the Philippine Islands, in the East Indies; the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the Pacific Ocean; Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, and the Canary Islands, N.W. of Africa.

Madrid, the capital, $40^{\circ} 25'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Naples, Pekin and New York.

PORTUGAL.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Portugal is bounded on the N. and E. by Spain, on the S. and W. by the Atlantic. It lies between $36^{\circ} 56'$ and $42^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat., and $6^{\circ} 14'$ and $9^{\circ} 30'$ W. long. Its greatest length is 350 miles, its greatest breadth is 140 miles, and its area 36,500

square miles—about three-fifths the size of England and Wales.

The coast line, about 500 miles, remarkably unbroken and regular. It has one magnificent natural harbour—the Bay of Lisbon, the estuary of the Tagus. The climate is warm and equable. At Lisbon the temperature bears a strong contrast to that of Madrid.

Capes.

Cape Roca and Cape St. Vincent—high and rocky, being the terminating points of the Sierra d'Estrella and Sierra Malhao, and Capichel St. Maria.

Bays.

Bay of Lisbon and Bay of Setubal.

Mountain System.

Sierra d'Estrella.

The mountains of Portugal are continuations of the Spanish ranges.

Elevation.

The principal sierra is the Sierra d'Estrella, 7,524 feet above the sea; the province of Alemtejo receives a prolongation of the Spanish mountains of Toledo.

The south has the Sierra Monchique for its border, terminating in St. Vincent.

Rivers.

Minho, Douro, Mondego, Tagus, Guadiana, Sado. Only one of this number, the Mondego, is

entirely Portuguese, the other four have most of their courses in Spain.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES

Divisions.

Portugal comprises seven provinces, which are sub-divided into seventeen districts:—

Provinces.	Capitals.	Provinces.	Capitals.
Estremadura . . .	Lisbon.	Traz-os-Montes .	Braganza.
Alemtejo . . .	Evora.	Entre Douro e Oporto.	
Beira Alta . . .	Coimbra.	Minho.	
Beira Baixa . . .	Guarda.	Algarve . . .	Faro.

Manufactures.

In a backward state. The most important industries are connected with the wine trade, especially port.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Wine, oranges, lemons, grapes, almonds, figs, oil, salt, cork.

Imports.—Salt provisions, cotton, woollen and iron goods, colonial produce.

Ports.

Lisbon, Oporto, Setubal, Villa Real.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Lisbon . . .	At the mouth of the Tagus.	Capital. Earthquake in 1755.
Oporto . . .	At the mouth of the Douro.	Port wine.
Vimiera . . .	N. of Lisbon . .	Defeat of Junot by Wellington in 1808
Torres Vedras .	Near Lisbon . .	Military lines of Wellington in 1810
Cape St. Vincent	In the S.W. . . .	Admiral Jervis' Victory in 1797.
Setubal . . .	S.E. of Lisbon .	Famous port; salt export.
Braganza . . .	Capital of Traz-os-Montes.	Catherine of Braganza married Charles II.
Coimbra . . .	On the Mondego .	Chief university.
The Azores . .	900 miles W. of Portugal.	St. Michael oranges.
Funchal . . .	Capital of Madeira	Splendid climate.

Foreign Possessions.

Cape Verde Islands; Macao, in China; Island of Timor, in E. Indies; Goa, in Hindostan; Mozambique, E. of Africa; St. Thomas, in Prince's Island, in the Gulf of Guinea; Angola and Benezuela, W. coast of Africa.

Lisbon, the capital, 38° 42' N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude (nearly) as Athens, Smyrna, Peking and Washington.



CHAPTER III.

ASIA.

BOUNDARIES.—N., the Arctic Ocean ; E., the Pacific ; S., the Indian Ocean ; W., the Red Sea, Mediterranean, Mount Caucasus, the Caspian Sea, and the River Ural

Area.—17,500,000 square miles, nearly five times the size of Europe, and occupying one-third of the land surface, and one-twelfth of the entire surface of the globe.

Population.—830,000,000, or one-half of the human race.

Asia extends from $1^{\circ} 20'$ to $78^{\circ} 25'$ N. lat., and from 26° to 190° E. long. Its greatest length, from East Cape to Cape Baba, is about 7,000 miles ; and its greatest breadth, from Cape Chelyuskin to Cape Romania, is about 5,300 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The coast line of Asia is extensive, but not much indented, compared with Europe ; still there are several openings on the E. and S. The interior of the Continent exhibits a great variety of surface, including high mountains, plateaus and plains, and comprising fertile districts in close connection with barren deserts.

Climate.

The climate also presents great variety, more so than any other division of the globe. This is mainly due to the wide range of latitude, the southern extremity of Asia belonging to the Torrid

Zone, and the northern extremity to the Arctic Circle.

Capes.

Cape Severo, or North East Cape, in the extreme N.; East Cape, the farther side of Behring Strait, the most easterly point; Lopatka, S. of Kamtchatka; Romania, S. of the Malay Peninsula, the most southern point; Comorin, S. of India; Baba, in Asia Minor, the most westerly point.

Seas, Bays, Gulfs and Straits.

The Arctic Ocean, comprising Gulfs of Obi and Yenisei; the Pacific, including the Sea of Kamtchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, the China Sea, with the Gulfs of Tonquin and Siam; the Indian Ocean, embracing the Gulf of Martaban, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, with the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea; the Levant and Archipelago.

Islands.

In the Arctic Ocean: the Liakhov and Bear Islands;—in the Pacific: the Kurile Islands, S. of Kamtchatka; Saghalian, in the Sea of Okhotsk; the Japanese Islands; the Loochoo Islands, S. of Japan; Formosa, E. of China; Hainan, near the Gulf of Tonquin; the Philippine Islands, S. of Formosa; and Singapore, S. of the Malay Peninsula;—in the Indian Ocean: the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal; Ceylon, S. of India; and the Laccadive Islands, S.W. of India;—in the Levant: Cyprus, Rhodes, and the Islands of the Archipelago.

The Mountain System.

Asia contains the highest mountains in the world, and they run generally from W. to E. The following are the chief ranges, tabulated according to their respective heights:—

Name.	Country.	Direction.	Summit.	Height in Feet.
Himalaya	N. of India	W. to E.	Mount Everest.....	29,000 (nearly 6½ miles).
The Hindoo Koosh.....	W. of the Himalaya ..	W. to E.	Hindoo-Koh.....	20,000 (4 miles nearly).
The Kuen-Luen and Thian-Shan Mountains.	In Central Asia	W. to E. ....	....	20,000.
Mount Taurus	S. of Asia Minor.....	W. to E.	Arjish-Dagh	13,000.
The Mountains of Armenia ..	S. of Mount Caucasus ..	W. to E.	Mount Ararat	17,000.
The Mountains of Lebanon ..	Along coast of Syria ..	N. to S.	Mount Hermon	10,000.
The Altai Mountains	S. of Siberia.....	S.W. to N.E....	....	7,000.
The Western Ghauts	W. coast of India	N. to S. ....	....	7,000.
The Eastern Ghauts	E. coast of India	N. to S. ....	....	3,000.

Plains.

Most of the interior of Asia is very elevated; the lowland plains are found in the neighbourhood of the coast. These are :—

The plain of Siberia and Tartary, stretching from the Hindoo Koosh and Persia to the Arctic Ocean.

The plain of China, N.E. of China, stretching along by the Yellow Sea.

The plain of Hindostan, S. of the Himalaya, and including the basins of the Rivers Indus and Ganges.

The plain of Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey.

The plain of Turkestan, S. and E. of Lake Aral.

River System.

Asia contains several large rivers, the largest in the Old World; and though none of them are as long as the Amazon or Missouri in S. and N. America, there are a greater number of very large rivers in Asia than in any other quarter of the globe. The following table gives a list of the principal rivers, arranged according to their respective lengths :—

Rivers of Asia.

Name.	Source.	Basin.	Mouth.	Towns.	Length in Miles.
Yenisei	Altai Mountains.	Central Siberia....	Gulf of Yenisei...	Krasnoïarsk, Turukhausk ..	3,400
Yang-tse-kiang ..	Kuen-Luen Mts.	Central China	Yellow Sea	Wochang, Nankin	3,200
Hoang-ho	Kuen-Luen Mts.	Northern China ...	Yellow Sea	Langchow, Pekin	2,600
Lena	Mts. of E. Siberia	E. Siberia	Arctic Ocean....	Yakutsk	2,500
Amoor	Altai Mountains.	S. E. of Siberia ..	Gulf of Tartary..	Yaksa, Blagoveschensk ..	2,500
Obi	Altai Mountains.	W. Siberia	Gulf of Obi	Omsk, Tobolsk	2,000
Euphrates	Mts. of Armenia.	E. Turkey	Persian Gulf....	Babylon.....	1,800
Indus	Hindoo Koosh ..	W. India	Arabian Sea	Lahore, Multan, Hydrabad..	1,800
Mekong	S. of China	Anam.....	Chinese Sea	Luang-Phrabang, Bassac ..	1,700
Ganges	Himalaya	N. India	Bay of Bengal ..	Dalhi, Lucknow, Calcutta ..	1,500
Brahmapootra ..	Tibet	Tibet & N. E. India.	Bay of Bengal ..	Sudya, Sibpoor	1,300
Oxus	Lake Sir-i-Kol..	Turkestan	Sea of Aral	Bokhara, Kunggrad	1,300
Sihoon	Thian-Shan Mts.	Turkestan	Sea of Aral	Khojend, Tashkend.....	1,200
Irrawaddy	S. of Tibet	Burmah	Gulf of Martaban	Monchobo, Rangoon	1,200
Tigris	Mts. of Armenia.	E. of Turkey	Persian Gulf....	Bagdad	1,150
Menam	N. of Siam	Siam	Gulf of Siam.....	Changmai, Lahaing, Bankok	900

Lakes.

Aral, Baikal, Van, Ooroomia, and the Dead Sea. The last three are salt. The Dead Sea, into which the River Jordan flows, lies in a hollow, several feet below the Mediterranean. Its waters are so buoyant that the human body will not sink in it.

INDIA PROPER, OR HINDOSTAN.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

India is bounded on the N. by the Himalaya Mountains; on the S. and W. by the Indian Ocean; on the E. by the Bay of Bengal. It is the most important peninsula in Asia, and extends from $8^{\circ} 4'$ to 36° N. lat., and from 66° to 99° E. long. Its length, from the Himalaya Mountains to Cape Comorin, is about 1,800 miles; its breadth, from the Indus to the Brahmapootra, about 1,500 miles; and its area 1,500,000 square miles, more than twenty-five times the size of England and Wales. It is naturally divided into two main parts—(1) the district embraced by the basins of the Indus, Ganges, and Lower Brahmapootra, and (2) the Peninsula Proper, extending 1,000 miles southward from the mouths of these rivers. The coast line is regular and unbroken on the whole; but there are very few good harbours.

The climate is generally tropical, except in the hilly districts. There are two regular seasons—a dry and a rainy season; and these occur at different periods on the opposite coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, being produced in turn by the north-east monsoon, and the south-west monsoon. On the Coromandel coast the N.E. monsoon brings rain from October to March; whilst on the Malabar coast the S.W. monsoon introduces the rainy season between April and September. The eastern coast of India is, generally speaking, hotter than the western.

Capes.

Cape Monze and Diu on the W.; Cape Comorin (the most southern point) on the S.; and Calimere Point on the W.

Gulfs, Bays and Straits.

The Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay on the W.; and Palk Strait on the S., between the main land and Ceylon.

Islands.

Ceylon, on the S.; the Andaman Islands, E. of the Bay of Bengal; the Nicobar Islands, S. of the Andaman group; the Laccadive Islands, in the S.W.

Mountain System.

The most prominent feature in the mountain system is the gigantic range of the Himalaya Mountains, which stretch right along the northern

border. The Peninsula Proper consists of a number of table-lands, flanked in the S. by the Eastern and Western Ghauts. Besides the ranges just mentioned there are the Vindhya Mountains, running E. to W. across the N. part of the Peninsula Proper; the Satpoora Mountains, running parallel to the Vindhya range; the Nilgherries, between the Eastern and Western Ghauts; and the Cardaman Mountains, containing the highest mountain in India, S. of the Himalaya—Anamalli, nearly 9,000 feet high.

River System.

The rivers are naturally divided into two sections—(1) those flowing into the Bay of Bengal, including the Ganges, Brahmapootra, Mahanuddy, Godavery, Krishna and Cauvery, and (2) those flowing into the Arabian Sea, of which the chief are the Indus, Nerbudda and Tapti.

The principal table-lands are—(1) the Northern Table-Land, stretching between the basins of the Indus and Ganges, and the Vindhya Mountains; (2) the Southern Table-Land, called the Deccan, extending from the Vindhya Mountains to the south of the peninsula.

Plains.

The Great Northern Plain consists of the basins of the Indus and Ganges, including the Punjab, the plain of Cutch, and the Great Indian Desert. There are also two plains in the S., one between

the Eastern Ghauts and the Bay of Bengal, and the other between the Western Ghauts and the Arabian Sea.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions and Towns.

There are four main divisions—(1) British Possessions, (2) Tributary States, (3) Independent States, (4) Foreign Possessions.

British Possessions.

Province	Capital.	Province.	Capital.
Bengal . . .	Calcutta.	Oude	Lucknow.
Bombay . . .	Bombay.	Central Provinces	Nagpore.
Madras . . .	Madras.	British Burmah .	Rangoon.
N.W. Provinces.	Allahabad.	Assam	Gowhatty.
The Punjaub . .	Lahore.		

Tributary States.

Of these, the following are the most important :—

Province.	Capital.	Province.	Capital.
The Nizam's Dominions.	Hyderabad.	Baroda . .	Baroda.
Rajpootna . . .	Jypoor.	Manipoor .	Manipoor.
Bundelcund . .	Rewah.		

Independent States.

Province.	Capital.	
Nepaul	Catmandoo.	} These are the most important.
Bhotan	Punakha.	

Foreign Possessions.

Belonging to the French are :—Pondicherry, S. of Madras; Chandernagore, N. of Calcutta;

Mahé, on the Malabar coast; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta, and Yavan, in the Godavery delta.

Belonging to the Portuguese are:—Goa, on the W. coast; Daman, N. of Bombay, and Diu, an island near the Gulf of Cambay.

Manufactures.

The industry is chiefly agricultural, including the cultivation of rice, indigo, cotton, the sugar cane, mulberry, tea and coffee. Shawls and fine cotton, and silk fabrics, are the principal manufactures.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Raw cotton, silk and wool, indigo, rice, sugar, tea, coffee, opium, pepper, pearls and diamonds.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, beer, wine, salt and spices.

Ports.

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Surat, Pondicherry, Cochin, Mangalore, Cambay and Kurachee.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Calcutta . . .	On one of the mouths of the Ganges.	Capital of British India.
Bombay . . .	On an island off the E. coast.	Excellent harbour. Large trade.
Madras . . .	On the Coromandel coast.	Considerable trade. Bad harbour.
Delhi . . .	On the Jumna .	Siege in 1857.
Lahore . . .	On the Ravee (tributary of the Indus).	Capital of the Punjab. Former capital of the Sikhs.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Nagpore . . .	Capital of the central provinces.	Considerable manufactures.
Agra	On the Jumna .	White marble mausoleum.
Lucknow . . .	On the Goomtee (tributary of the Ganges).	Heroic defence against the Sepoys in 1857.
Meerut	N. E. of Delhi .	Important military station.
Allahabad . . .	At junction of the Ganges and Jumna.	Much resorted to by pilgrims.
Benares	On the Ganges .	Holy city of the Hindoos.
Plassey	N. of Calcutta .	Clive's victory in 1757.
Simla	N. W. of Hindostan, between the Sutlej and the Jumna.	Much resorted to by invalids in the British army.
Gowhatty . . .	On the Brahmapootra.	Capital of Assam.
Surat	N. of Bombay, at mouth of the Tapti.	Site of the first English factory in the Mogul dominions.
Kurachee . . .	W. of the mouths of the Indus.	Chief port of Scinde.
Calicut	On the Malabar coast.	Vasco di Gama landed here in 1498.
Seringapatam .	On an island formed by the Cauvery.	Stormed by the British in 1799.
Hurdwar	On the Ganges .	Greatest fair in India.
Hyderabad . . .	In the Deccan, on a tributary of the Krishna.	Capital of the Nizam's dominions.
Hydrabad . . .	Near the head of the Delta of the Indus.	Walled capital of Scinde.
Cawnpore	On the Ganges .	Massacre of British by Nana Sahib in 1857.
Gwalior	In central India.	Fortress taken by the English in 1858.

Calcutta, the capital, 22° 30' N. lat., is on the

same parallel of latitude as Mecca, Canton, Muscat, Cape Blanco and Trinidad.



FURTHER INDIA.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Further India forms the S. E. division of Asia, stretching from the Bay of Bengal to the China Sea on the E. and to the Malay Peninsula on the S. It has a very extensive coast and several splendid harbours.

Capes.

Negrais on the W. and Romania on the S.

Gulfs, Bays and Straits.

The gulfs of Tonquin and Siam on the E. and the gulf of Martaban on the E. The strait of Malacca separates the Malay Peninsula from Sumatra.

Mountains, Plains and Rivers.

The natural features of the country consist of long mountain ranges, running generally N. and S., separated by broad valleys.

The chief mountain ranges are the Yoma Mountains and the Patkoi range. There are three large plains—Pegu, near the Gulf of Mar-

taban, and the plains of Siam and Tonquin, near the gulfs of those names.

The principal rivers, watering the valleys above named, are the Irrawaddy, Saluen, Meinam and Mekong.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

The following are the political divisions of Further India, with their capitals:—

Divisions.	Capitals.
British Burmah	Rangoon.
The empire of Burmah . .	Mandalay.
Siam	Bangkok.
Anam	Hué.
Lower Cochin China . . .	Saigon.
Cambodia	Panom-peng.
Malacca	Perak.
The Straits Settlements . .	Singapore.

Manufactures.

The industry is chiefly agriculture, the cultivation of rice and the sugar cane being the principal employment. The mulberry is reared in Cochin China.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Raw cotton, rice, sugar, pepper, tin, sandal-wood, gutta-percha, petroleum.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, opium, tea.

Ports.

Singapore, Malacca, Bangkok, Rangoon. Rangoon, the capital of British Burmah, $16^{\circ} 55' N.$ lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Hyderabad, Cape Verd and Kingston.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

The Chinese empire is bounded on the N. by Siberia; on the S. by Hindostan, Burmah and Anam; on the E. by the Yellow Sea and the Pacific; and on the W. by Siberia, Eastern Turkestan and Hindostan. It extends from 20° to $53^{\circ} 30' N.$ lat. and from 80° to 130° E. long. Its area is 1,600,000 square miles, considerably greater than that of all Europe. Besides China Proper, it includes the countries of Tibet, Mongolia, Manchooria and Corea. Its coast line is very extensive and considerably indented. Along the north of China Proper stretches the great wall of China, the most remarkable artificial bulwark in the world. The western part of the country is mountainous; the eastern portion consists of the great plain in the N., between the lower courses of the Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang and the hills region of the S., both of which are extremely fertile. The climate, as we might expect

with such a wide range of latitude, is very varied; the heat in the S. being greater than that of Bengal, whilst in the N. there is all the rigour of an European winter.

Gulfs, Bays and Straits.

The Gulf of Pechelee in the N.E.; the Strait of Corea, between Corea and Japan; the Bay of Hang-chow, in the centre of the E. coast; the Strait of Formosa, between Formosa and the main land; the Gulf of Tonquin, in the S.E.

Islands.

Formosa or Tai-wan, off the E. coast; Hainan, near the Gulf of Tonquin (capital, Kien-chow); Hong-Kong, off the mouth of the Canton river, ceded to Britain in 1842 (capital, Victoria); and Chusan, off Hang-chow Bay, taken by the British in 1840.

Mountain System.

The mountains of China run E. to W. and are principally found in the W. and S.W. The main ranges are (1) the Peling Mountains, separating the basin of the Yang-tse-kiang from that of the Hoang-ho; (2) the Nanking range, dividing the basins of the Yang-tse-kiang and Si-kiang.

River System.

China is a well-watered country. The principal rivers are the Yang-tse-kiang and the Hoang-ho. Next in importance come the Si-kiang or Canton river, and the Peiho.

Lakes.

There are three large lakes, Poyang, Tongting and Taohoo, near the course of the Yang-tse-kiang.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.*Divisions.*

The Chinese empire consists of China Proper; Tibet, W. of China Proper; Mongolia, extending from Tibet and China Proper to Siberia; Manchooria, E. of Mongolia; and Corea, a peninsula S. of Manchooria, lying between the Yellow Sea, the Sea of Japan.

Divisions.	Capitals.	Divisions.	Capitals.
China Proper	Pekin.	Manchooria	Monkden.
Tibet	Lassa.	Corea	Kingkitao.
Mongolia	Urga.		

Manufactures.

Considerable and important, including the manufacture of silk, porcelain, nankeen, wood and ivory carving, lacquered ware, Indian ink and paper.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Tea, silk, porcelain, sugar, rhubarb.

Imports.—Opium, raw cotton, cotton and wool-len goods, furs.

Ports.

Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Pekin . . .	In N. E., near the Peiho.	Capital. Consists of two cities.
Nankin . .	On the Yang-tse-kiang.	Second town. Nankin.
Shanghai .	Near the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang.	Centre of the tea trade.
Canton . .	On the Si-kiang.	First port opened to foreigners.
Hong-Kong .	Off the mouth of the Si-kiang.	An island belonging to Great Britain.
Victoria . .	Capital of Hong-Kong.	Excellent harbour.
Lassa . . .	Capital of Tibet.	Temple of the grand Lama.
Hangchow .	On the Yang-tse-kiang.	Great mart for all kinds of goods.

Pekin, the capital, 40° N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Naples, Madrid and New York.



ASIATIC TURKEY.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Turkey, in Asia, is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea; on the S. by the Arabian Desert; on the E. by Persia, and on the W. by the Mediterranean. It extends from 30° to 42° N. lat., and from 26° to 48° 30' E. long. Its area is over 700,000 sq. miles, or more than twelve times the

size of England and Wales. Its climate is generally warm, but it varies in different parts.

Capes.

Cape Injeh, N. of Asia Minor, Cape Anamour, S. of Asia Minor ; Cape Baba, W. of Asia Minor, the most westerly cape in Asia ; Cape Khanzir, and Cape Carmel, on the Syrian coast.

Bays, Gulfs and Straits.

The Gulf of Scanderoon, between Asia Minor and Syria ; the Bay of Acre, on the Syrian coast.

Islands.

Mitylene, S. of Cape Baba ; Samos, Rhodes and Cyprus, in the Levant.

Mountain System.

Mounts Taurus, Olympus and Ida, in Asia Minor ; Mount Lebanon, in Syria ; and the mountains of Armenia.

River System.

The Kizil-Irmak and Sangarius, flowing into the Black Sea ; the Caïcus, Hermus, Caystrus and Meander, flowing into the Archipelago ; the Orontes, flowing into the Mediterranean ; the Jordan, entering the Dead Sea ; and the Tigris and Euphrates, discharging their waters into the Persian Gulf.

Lakes.

Koj-hissar, in Asia Minor ; the Dead Sea, and the Lake of Tiberias, in Syria ; and Lake Van in Armenia.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

Asiatic Turkey is divided into three distinct districts—Asia Minor, Syria and the country of the Tigris and Euphrates. Each of these is in turn subdivided into vilayets or governments.

Manufactures.

Silk, fine cotton, Turkey leather, fire-arms, swords, dyeing.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Silk, fruits, Turkey leather, drugs.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, cotton, coffee.

Ports.

Smyrna, Latakia, Tripoli, Acre, Trebizond, Bassorah.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Smyrna . . .	On the Gulf of Smyrna, in the Archipelago.	Great trade; birth-place of Homer.
Castro . . .	Capital of Mitylene	Pine forests; earthquake in 1867.
Chio	In the Archipelago	Terrible earthquake in 1881.
Samos . . .	Off coast of Asia Minor.	Birthplace of Pythagoras.
Rhodes . . .	S.E. of Samos	Brazen colossus; Knights of St. John
Cyprus (capital, Nikosia).	In the Levant	Ceded to the English in 1878; fine harbour.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Patmos . . .	S. of Samos . .	Apocalypse written here.
Damascus (sea port, Beyrout).	Capital of Syria .	Great centre of caravan trade.
Aleppo . . .	In N. Syria . .	Built on several hills; splendid minarets.
Scanderoon . .	On Gulf of Scanderoon.	Port of Aleppo; most N. coast town in Syria.
Acre	S. of Beyrout . .	Famous in the Crusades.
Jerusalem . .	Between the Mediterranean and Dead Seas.	Capital of Palestine; captured by Titus in 70.
Palmyra . . .	In the Desert of Syria.	Splendid ruins.
Erzeroum . .	Near the source of the Euphrates.	Capital of Turkish Armenia; 6,000 feet above the sea.
Kars	N.E. of Erzeroum	Taken by the Russians in 1855.
Bagdad . . .	On the Tigris . .	Great trade.
Bassorah . .	On the Euphrates	Vast emporium of trade.

Damascus, $33^{\circ} 27''$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Ispahan, Peshaur and Nanking.

ARABIA.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Arabia is situated in the S.W. of Asia, and is bounded on the N. by Turkey in Asia; on the

S. by the Arabian Sea; on the E. by the Persian Gulf, and on the W. by the Red Sea. It extends from $12^{\circ} 40'$ to 30° N. lat., and from $32^{\circ} 37'$ to 60° E. long. Its length is about 1,500 miles, its breadth about 1,300 miles, and its area 1,200,000 square miles, or more than twenty times the size of England and Wales. Its most remarkable feature is the extent of sandy deserts round its interior, which are only diversified by a few green spots called oases. Its climate is hot and dry, except in the mountain districts near the coast-line.

Capes.

Mussendom, Ras al Had, Babelmandeb.

Bays, Gulfs and Straits.

The Gulf of Suez, on the W.; Gulf of Akaba, on the E.; Strait of Babelmandeb, between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; the Gulf of Oman, opening into the Indian Ocean; the Persian Gulf on the E., and the Gulf of Aden on the S.W.

Mountain System.

Arabia is mountainous on its E., S. and W. coasts, and in some parts of the interior. The principal range—Jebel Akhdar—reaches a height of nearly 10,000 feet.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions and Towns.

Arabia is divided into eight districts, of which the names and capitals are as follows :—

Division.	Capital.	Division.	Capital.
Sinai District .	Tor.	Hadramant . .	Makalla.
El-Hejaz . . .	Mecca.	Oman	Muscat.
Yemen	Sana.	Nejd	Riad.
El-Hasas . . .	Koweit.	Jebel Shomar .	Hail.

Manufactures.

There is very little industry in Arabia; but a vast trade is carried through the country by means of caravans.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Coffee, gum, drugs and pearls.

Ports.

Muscat, Mocha, Loheia, Jiddah, Aden.

Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Mecca .	Capital of El-Hejaz	Birthplace of Mahomet, in 569.
Medina .	In El-Hejaz, on the desert border . .	Burial place of Mahomet.
Jiddah .	On the Red Sea . .	Port of Mecca; massacre of Christians in 1858.
Aden . .	In Yemen, on the Gulf of Aden.	Port for British steamships to and from India.
Muscat .	On S.E. coast . .	Great commerce.
Hail . .	Capital of Jebel Shomar.	Important pilgrim station.

Mecca, the chief town, $21^{\circ} 28'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude (nearly) as Calcutta, Muscat, Trinidad and Cape Blanco.



PERSIA.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Persia is bounded on the N. by Turkestan and the Caspian; on the S. by the Persian Gulf; on the E. by Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and on the W. by Asiatic Turkey.

It extends from 26° to 39° N. lat., and from 44° to 63° E. long. It embraces an area of 648,000 square miles—more than eleven times the size of England and Wales. The interior of the country is a plateau more than 3,000 feet above the sea level, and bordered by mountain chains on the N., W. and S. The southern districts are sterile and bare, the northern regions fertile and beautiful. The climate is characterized by great extremes of cold and heat.

Seas, Bays and Straits.

Persia is washed on the N. by the Caspian Sea, and on the S. by the Gulfs of Persia and Oman.

Islands.

Ormuz, Kishur and Karak, in the Persian Gulf.

Mountain System.

The chief ranges are Elburz, in the N.; Savalan Dag, in the N.W.; Pusht-i-Kuh, in the W.; and the Kobrud Mountains in the E.

There are two deserts—(1) the Great Salt Desert in the interior; and (2) S.E. of this, the Desert of Kerman.

River System.

The Aras, in the N.W., and the Shat-el-Arab, between Persia and Asiatic Turkey, are the principal rivers. There are also the Kerkha, Kerun and Safed-rud.

Lakes.

Urumiyah, in the N.W.; Niris, in the S.; Shiraz, W. of Niris; and Seistan, on the eastern border.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions and Towns.

Persia is divided, for the purposes of government, into twenty provinces. The following are the most important towns:—

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Teheran . . .	In the N. . . .	Capital.
Ispahan . . .	S. of Teheran . .	Former capital.
Shiraz . . .	In the S. . . .	Birth-place of the poet Hafiz.
Bushire . . .	On the Persian Gulf.	Chief seat of foreign trade.
Yezd	In the centre . .	Silk manufacture.

Manufactures.

Silk, carpets, shawls, sword blades.

The commerce is chiefly inland, carried on by means of caravans. The sea trade in the S. is mostly in the hands of the English; that of the N. in the hands of the Russians.

Ports.

Bushire, Gombroon, Astrabad, Balfrush.

Teheran, the capital, $35^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Aleppo, Cabul, Malta, and Cape Hatteras.



BELOOCHISTAN.



(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Beloochistan is bounded on the N. by Afghanistan; on the S. by the Gulf of Oman; on the E. by British India; and on the W. by Persia. Most of the country is either mountainous or desert. The heat in the plains is intense; and even the highlands in summer are extremely hot; whilst the cold in winter is very severe.



(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

The country is roughly divided into seven provinces, but there are no well-marked divisions, and very few important towns.

Quetta is a place of military importance, it having been occupied by the British in 1877.

Kelat, the capital, $28^{\circ} 52'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Delhi, Bushire and Mount Sinai.



AFGHANISTAN.



(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Afghanistan is a mountainous country on the N.W. frontier of India. It is bounded on the N. by Turkestan; on the S. by Beloochistan; on the E. by British India; and on the W. by Persia. Its climate is similar to that of Beloochistan.

Mountain System.

The Hindo-Koosh stretches across the N. border of the country; whilst on the E. the Suliman mountains separate Afghanistan from the Indus plains. There are four principal mountain passes—(1) the Khyber Pass; (2) the Kurum Pass; (3) the Gomul Pass; (4) the Bolan Pass.

River System.

Afghanistan is a well-watered country. The chief rivers are the Cabul, Helmund, Herud and Farrah.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions and Towns.

This country is of great political importance, lying as it does between Russia and British India. Thus it has been the scene of constant warfare in late years, notably in the recent war, 1878-9, the result of which was that "a scientific frontier" was established by the British and an English resident received at Cabul. This resident, Sir Louis Cavagnari, having been subsequently murdered by the Afghans, General Roberts marched on Cabul, the capital, in 1880; and a garrison was established at Candahar.

The main divisions are Cabul, in the N.E.; Candahar, in the S.; Herat, in the N.W.; Seistan, in the S.W.; and Damaun, in the S.E.

Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Cabul . .	In the N.E. . .	Capital; entered by General Roberts in 1880
Candahar .	In the S. . . .	Afghans defeated by General Roberts in 1880
Herat . .	In the N.W. . .	Important centre of trade.
Ghuzni. .	S.W. of Cabul. .	Stormed by the British in 1839.
Jellalabad	Near the Cabul river.	Siege in 1841-42.

Cabul, the capital, $34^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Herat, Bagdad and Cashmere.

TURKESTAN.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Turkestan is a country in the central region of Asia, and stretches from the Caspian Sea to Mongolia. It is bounded on the N. by Asiatic Russia; on the S. by Hindostan and Tibet; on the E. by Mongolia; and on the W. by the Caspian Sea and Persia.

It extends from 35° to 44° N. lat., and from 56° to 95° E. long. Its area is about 1,500,000 sq. miles, or twenty-five times the size of England and Wales. The country consists chiefly of vast plains. The climate exhibits great extremes; in the plains S. and E. of Lake Aral the winters are intensely cold.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

The country is divided into Eastern Turkestan, of which the chief towns are Kashgar and Yarkand, and Western Turkestan, the principal towns of which are Khiva and Bokhara.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Raw silk, cotton, wool, horses.

Imports.—Cotton and woollen goods, hardware, tea, indigo.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Asiatic Russia is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean ; on the S. by Persia, Mongolia and Manchooria ; on the E. by the Pacific, and on the W. by Russia in Europe. It extends from 38° to 78° N. lat., and from 37° E. to 170° W. long. Its length is about 4,000 miles, its breadth about 2,000 miles, and its area 6,000,000 sq. miles—half as large again as the whole of Europe. The surface of the country varies considerably. The Caucasian district is mountainous ; Siberia is a vast lowland plain ; whilst Central Asia contains mountains, deserts, a stony steppe in the N., and a barren plateau between Lake Aral and the Caspian. The climate is one of great extremes.

Capes.

North East Cape, or Cape Ohelyuskin, the most N. point of Asia ; East Cape, the most E. point of Asia ; Cape Lopatka, the extreme point of Kamtochatka.

Bays, Gulfs and Straits.

Gulfs of Obi, Yenisei, Anadir and Tartary ; Taimyr Bay, Khatanga Bay and Kresta Bay ; Behring Strait, separating Asia from N. America.

Islands.

Liakhov Islands, N. of Siberia; Bear Islands; St. Lawrence and Behring Islands; the Aleutian and Kurile Islands.

Mountain System.

Mount Caucasus in the Caucasian district, and the region bordering on the Altai and Thian-Shan Mountains in Central Asia.

River System.

The chief rivers are the Yenisei and Obi, with their tributaries; the Lena, the Amoo and the Syr.

Lakes.

The Sea of Aral and Lake Balkash.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Towns and Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Tiflis	On the Kour . .	Capital of the Caucasian district.
Kars	In Turkish Armenia.	Taken by the Russians in 1877.
Tobolsk	On a tributary of the Obi.	Capital of W. Siberia.
Irkutsk	On the Angara .	Capital of E. Siberia.
Petropavloski .	On E. coast of Kamtchatka.	Fortified town.
Omsk	At junction of the Om and Irtysh.	Fortified town.
Tomsk	In W. Siberia . .	Centre of Siberian trade.
Tashkend . . .	On the Syr . . .	Taken by the Russians in 1866.
Khojend	S. of Tashkend .	Great commerce.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Furs, metals and precious stones.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, colonial produce and tea.

Tobolsk, 58° 12' N. lat., is in the same parallel of latitude as Novgorod in Russia.

THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Malay Archipelago consists of a number of islands, known by the name of the East Indies, and lies to the S.E. of Asia. It is bounded by the Pacific, the China Sea and the Indian Ocean. The chief islands included in this district are Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, Java, the Philippine Islands and the Molucca Islands. The climate is generally hot, as the equatorial line passes through this region; but the heat is moderated to a great degree by the surrounding seas.

Straits.

The chief straits are the Strait of Malacca, between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula; and the Strait of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Name.	To whom belonging.	Capital.
Borneo	Chiefly to the Dutch	Borneo.
Labuan	To the British.	
Sumatra	Chiefly to the Dutch	Padang.
Java	To the Dutch . . .	Batavia.
Celebes	Chiefly to the Dutch	Macassar.
The Philippine Islands	To the Spaniards .	Manilla.
The Molucca Islands .	To the Dutch.	

Commerce.

Considerable. The chief exports are spices, gutta-percha, coffee, indigo, sugar, cigars.



JAPAN.



(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This is another group of islands, situated in the Pacific. The principal islands are Nippon, Kinsin, Sikok and Jesso. The Loochoo and Kurile Islands also belong to Japan. The extent of this insular region is 160,000 square miles, nearly three times the size of England and Wales. The district is highly mountainous, and many of the mountains are volcanic, notably those Fusi Yama and Asama Yama. The climate is healthy and temperate, though at times the heat and cold are intense.



(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions and Towns.

Japan is divided, for purposes of government, into thirty-five provinces. The following are the chief towns, and their importance:—

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Tokio or Yedo .	S.E. of Nippon .	Capital. Fine bay.
Yokohama . .	A few miles from Yedo.	Chief residence of British and other foreign merchants.
Hakodadi . .	S. of Jesso . . .	Fine harbour and climate.
Matsmai . . .	S.E. of Jesso . .	Considerable trade.

Manufactures.

Important. Silk, cotton, porcelain, lacquering, cutlery.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Silk, tea, copper.

Imports.—Cotton and woollen goods, and iron.

Ports.

Yedo, Osaka, Matsmai, Nagasaki.

Yedo, the capital, $35^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Cabul, Cyprus, Candia and Algiers.

CHAPTER IV.

AFRICA.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

AFRICA is a vast peninsula in the S.W. of the Old World. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the S. by the Southern Ocean; on the E. by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and on the W. by the Atlantic. It extends from $37^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat. to $34^{\circ} 50'$ S. lat., the equator passing nearly through the centre of the country. Its greatest length is about 5,000 miles, its greatest breadth about 4,600 miles; and its area 12,000,000 sq. miles, or more than three times the size of Europe. Its coast-line is very extensive; but there is not a single good opening along the whole of it, so that Africa stands at a great disadvantage with respect to commerce.

The interior of the country, generally speaking, consists of vast plains, with here and there tracts of high ground. The most conspicuous feature is the great desert, called the Sahara, stretching throughout the whole breadth of the country in the N.—the largest and most barren desert in the world.

The climate of Africa is excessively hot, as three parts of the continent lie within the Torrid Zone. Also, there are very few mountains, and a great scarcity of water.

There are two seasons, a dry and a rainy.

Very little rain falls in Nubia and Egypt, and none at all in the greater part of the Sahara. The coasts are generally low and unhealthy, excepting in the N. and S.

Capes.

Bon, Blanco (the most N. point), Ceuta and Spartel, on the N.; Good Hope and Agulhas (the most S. point), on the S.; Corrientes, St. Sebastian, Delgado and Guardafui (the most E. point), on the E.; Bojador, Blanco, Verde (the most W. point), Palmas, Lopez and Frio, on the W.

Seas, Bays, Gulfs and Straits.

The Mediterranean Sea, with the Gulfs of Sidra and Cabes and the Strait of Gibraltar, on the N.; Algoa Bay and Mossell Bay, on the S.; the Red Sea, with the Gulfs of Suez and Aden, Strait of Babelmandeb, Mozambique Channel, Sofala Bay and Delagoa Bay, on the E.; the Gulf of Guinea, Bights of Benin and Biafra, Walfisch Bay and Table Bay, on the W.

Islands.

Many and important. The following is a list, arranged according to the countries to which the islands severally belong :—

Belonging to England.

Name.	Position.	Capital.
Mauritius . . .	E. of Madagascar .	Port Louis.
Ascension . . .	In the S. Atlantic .	Georgetown.
St. Helena . . .	S.E. of Ascension .	Jamestown.
The Seychelles .	In the Indian Ocean.	

Belonging to France.

Madagascar	Off the E. coast .	Antananarivo.
(partly French, partly independent).		
Réunion, or Bourbon.	S.W. of Mauritius	St. Denis.
Comoro Islands . . .	N. of the Mozam- bique Channel.	
(partly French, partly independent).		

Belonging to Spain.

The Canary Islands	Off N.W. coast . . .	Santa Cruz.
Fernando Po . . .	In the Gulf of Guinea	Clarence.

Belonging to Portugal.

Madeira	On the N.W. . . .	Funchal.
Princes' Island . .	In the Bight of Biafra	San Antonio.
St. Thomas Island.	S. of Princes' Island.	
Cape Verde Islands	W. of Cape Verde .	Mindello.

Belonging to Arabia.

Socotra	E. of Cape Guardafui.	
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Mountain System.

Most of the mountain ranges run parallel to the coast and very near to it. We may divide them into four series :—

(i) The Northern System, called Mount Atlas, stretching along the N. of the country. Summit, Mount Atlas, 11,000 feet high.

(ii) The Southern System, in the extreme S. The chief ranges in this series are the Nieuveld, stretching through Cape Colony, height, 10,000 ft.; and Table Mountain, near the Cape of Good Hope.

(iii) The Eastern System, comprising the Lupata Mountains, near the river Zambesi; the Livingstone Mountains, on the shore of Lake Nyassa, 11,000 feet; Mount Kilimanjaro, 22,000 feet; Mount Kenia, 20,000 feet; and the Mountains of Abyssinia, 15,000 feet.

(iv) The Western System, including the Kong Mountains, running parallel to the Gulf of Guinea; and the Cameroom Mountains, near the Bight of Biafra.

River System.

Africa is not a well-watered country. The following are the chief rivers, arranged according to their respective lengths :—

Rivers of Africa.

Name.	Source.	Basin.	Mouth.	Towns.	Length in Miles.
Nile-	Victoria Nyanza ..	Centre of Africa, Nubia and Egypt.	Mediterranean	Khartoum, Siout, Cairo.	3,000
Congo	W. of Lake Nyassa	Centre and W.	S. Atlantic	Mangala	2,900
Zambesi	Lake Dilolo	The S.E.	Mozambique Channel	Zumbo, Sena	2,400
Niger	Kong Mountains..	District S.W. of the Sahara.	Gulf of Guinea	Sego, Timbuctoo	2,300
Senegal.....	Do.	Senegambia	Atlantic.....	Fort St. Louis	900
Gambia.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fort Bathurst	650

Of these rivers the Nile is by far the most important. It consists of two streams—the Blue and White Nile—which join in Nubia. About 120 miles from the sea the Nile divides into two branches—the Rosetta and Damietta—which, between them, form a considerable delta. The Nile overflows its banks every year, from June to September—the result of the heavy rains of Abyssinia and the highland regions to the S. To this periodical inundation the great fertility of Egypt is due.

Lakes.

Lake Chad, in Soudan; Lake Dembea, in Abyssinia; Lake Keroun, in Egypt; Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, in the basin of the Upper Nile; Lake Tanganyika, farther S.; and S. again of these are Lakes Nyassa and Shirwa, whilst Lake Ngami is on the N. border of the Kalahari Desert.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

The following are the main divisions of the country:—

Egypt.	Senegambia and Guinea.
Nubia.	Soudan.
Abyssinia.	Cape Colony.
The Barbary States.	Natal.
The Sahara.	The East Coast.

EGYPT.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Egypt is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the S. by Nubia; on the E. by the Red Sea, and on the W. by the Great Desert. It extends from $23^{\circ} 30'$ to $31^{\circ} 31'$ N. lat., and from 25° to 35° E. long.

Its area is about 175,000 square miles, three times the size of England and Wales. Its chief characteristics are (1) the River Nile, and (2) the Desert. Its climate is dry and warm, very little rain occurring excepting in the Delta.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

Egypt is divided into three districts. (1) Lower Egypt, capital Alexandria; (2) Middle Egypt, capital Cairo; (3) Upper Egypt, capital Siout.

Manufactures.

The Egyptians are chiefly occupied in the cultivation of the soil, but the manufactures are improving. The chief trade is that of cotton.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Corn, beans, raw cotton and silk, gums.

Imports.—Cotton and silk goods, hardware, machinery, earthenware, copper and coal.

Ports.

Alexandria, Damietta, Suez.

Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Cairo . . .	Near the Nile delta	Great centre of traffic between the E. and W.
Alexandria .	At the mouth of the Nile.	Chief port; founded by Alexander the Great in 332, B.C.
Suez . . .	S. of Cairo . . .	Steam communication with India.
Port Said. .	On the Mediterranean.	N. terminus of the Suez Canal.
Aboukir Bay.	E. of Alexandria.	Victory of Nelson over the French fleet in 1798.
Siout . . .	Capital of Upper Egypt.	Great trade.
Thebes . . .	S. of Siout . . .	Famous ruins.

Cairo, the capital, $30^{\circ} 2' \text{ N. lat.}$, is on the same parallel of latitude as Suez, Shanghai and New Orleans.

NUBIA.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Nubia lies to the S. of Egypt, and extends as far S. as Abyssinia. It is bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the S. by Abyssinia, on the E. by the Red Sea; and on the W. by the Desert. Its extent is 350,000 sq. miles—six times the size of England and Wales. Its natural features are

very similar to those of Egypt, but its climate is more tropical.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Chief Towns and their Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Khartum . . .	At the junction of the Blue and White Nile.	Capital. Seat of government.
New Dongola . .	On left bank of the Nile.	Thriving town.
Ebsambool . . .	Between the First and Second Cataracts.	Rock-cut temple.
Sonakin	On the Red Sea.	Chief port.

Khartum, the capital, 15° 30' N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Fort St. Louis, Rangoon and Hyderabad.

ABYSSINIA.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Abyssinia lies S.E. of Nubia, and occupies an area of 158,000 sq. miles, nearly three times the size of England and Wales. The country consists of a series of table-lands, traversed by mountain chains, and with deep valleys between. Its climate is very hot in the lower valleys, but in the plains of the interior it is healthy and temperate, owing to the mountainous nature of the country.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Ivory, gold, slaves.

Imports.—Raw silk and cotton, metals, leather.

Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Gondar . .	N. of Lake Dembea .	Capital.
Magdala . .	E. of Lake Dembea .	Captured by Lord Napier in 1868.
Axum. . .	N. of Gondar. . .	Former capital; present crowning place of kings.

Gondar, the capital, 12° 35' N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Bangkok, Madras and Aden.



THE BARBARY STATES.



(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

The Barbary States are situated in the N. of Africa, and extend from 21° to 37° 10' N. lat., and from 10° W. to 25° E. long. They are bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the S. by the Sahara; on the E. by Egypt; and on the W. by the Atlantic.

The range of Mount Atlas stretches through this district, but it does not reach any great height, except in Morocco. Between Mount Atlas and the

sea there are some very fertile plains. The climate is warm and healthy on the whole; but the southern region suffers from the hot winds that blow across the neighbouring Sahara. Rain is abundant at certain seasons.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

The Barbary States include the following :—

State.	Capital.	State.	Capital.
Morocco . . .	Morocco.	Tripoli . . .	Tripoli.
Algeria . . .	Algiers.	Fezzan . . .	Mourzuk.
Tunis . . .	Tunis.	Barca . . .	Benghazi.

Manufactures.

These are unimportant, and consist of leather, carpets and arms.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Wool, hides, leather, ivory, corn, cattle and tobacco.

Imports.—Cotton and woollen goods, hardware, spices.

Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Mogador. . .	On the W. coast. .	Chief port of Morocco
Tangier . . .	Near the Strait of Gibraltar.	Important trade with Gibraltar.
Tunis . . .	On the Mediterranean.	Great trade. Silk and woollen manufactures.
Cairwan . . .	S. of Tunis . . .	Spiritual capital of Tunis.

Morocco, 31° 30' N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Alexandria, Jerusalem and Candahar.

THE SAHARA.

The Sahara, or the Great Desert, extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Nile Valley, 3,000 miles from E. to W., and from the S. slopes of Mount Atlas to Lake Chao, 1,000 miles from N. to S. It embraces an area of 2,500,000 sq. miles. The eastern part is called the Libyan Desert, and the western the Sahel. The desert is characterized by an absence of running springs, and is very dangerous to travellers from the sand storms and the hot wind called the simoon. It forms the great highway of traffic between the centre and north of Africa. The chief towns are Tibesti, Bilma and Arowan.

 SENEGAMBIA AND GUINEA.

Senegambia is named from the two rivers, Senegal and Gambia, which water it. Guinea lies to the S.E. of Senegambia, and includes the district called the Gold Coast in Upper Guinea, and extends as far as 12° S. lat. in the region known as Lower Guinea.

Divisions and Towns.

District.	Capital.	District.	Capital.
Gambia Settlements.	Bathurst.	Benin . .	Benin.
Sierra Leone .	Freetown.	Loango . .	Loango.
Liberia . . .	Mouravia.	Congo . .	St. Salvador.
Ashantee . . .	Coomassie.	Angola . .	St. Paul de Loando.
Dahomey . . .	Abomey.	Benguela .	Benguela.

SOUDAN.

This district lies N. of Guinea and embraces several negro states. It is generally fertile, except in the E. There are a few rude manufactures, as weaving, tanning and the working in metals; but the people are chiefly occupied in agriculture and cattle rearing. The following are the chief towns, with their position and importance:—

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Timbuctoo .	N. of the Niger . .	Centre of caravan traffic.
Sego . . .	On the Joliba . .	Capital of Bambarra.
Katsena . .	W. of Lake Chad .	Considerable commerce.
Sokoto . .	On an affluent of the Niger.	Most powerful station in Soudan.
Massena .	S.E. of Lake Chad .	Taken by the Sultan of Waday in 1872.

Timbuctoo, $17^{\circ} 8' \text{ N. lat.}$, is on the same parallel of latitude as Hyderabad and Rangoon.

 CAPE COLONY.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Cape Colony includes the portion of Africa S. of the Orange River. Its greatest length is 770 miles, its greatest breadth 490 miles, and its area about 220,000 square miles—four times the size of England and Wales. It lies between 28° and 35°

S. lat. and between 18° and 27° E. long. The coast is extensive but unbroken; whilst the interior comprises a series of plains in the S. and the Nieuveld Mountain range in the centre, the highest mountain in S. Africa. The climate is temperate and healthy, the chief drawback being the excessive drought.

Capes.

Agulhas and the Cape of Good Hope, both in the S.W.

Bays and Straits.

St. Helena Bay, Saldanha Bay and Table Bay, in the W.; Mossel Bay and Algoa Bay, in the S.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions and Towns.

There are two main divisions—E. and W. The chief town in the former is Graham's Town, and, in the latter, Cape Town. The principal port is Port Elizabeth.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Wool, hides, copper ores, ostrich feathers and ivory.

Imports.—Cotton and woollen goods, hardware, coffee, sugar and rice.

Cape Town, 34° S. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Santiago, Montevideo and Adelaide.

NATAL.

This country lies to the E. of Cape Colony, and embraces an area of 18,000 sq. miles. The coast district consists of a low plain, gradually rising towards the interior till it reaches a height of 5,000 feet in the Drakenberg Mountains. The climate is warmer than that of Cape Colony. The capital is Pietermaritzburg, and the chief port is Durban.

Besides Cape Colony and Natal, there are the following districts in South Africa: the Transvaal, annexed to England in 1877; chief towns, Pretoria and Potchefstroom; the Orange River Free State, S. of the Transvaal; and Zululand, S.E. of the Transvaal; capital, Ulundi, which was captured by Lord Chelmsford in the Zulu war in 1879.

THE EAST COAST.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This region extends from the Equator to Delagoa Bay, and corresponds, in its general physical features, to the opposite shore on the W. The coast is generally flat, the interior more elevated, and the country is well watered. The climate is temperate in the interior, but intensely hot along the coast.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

The main divisions of this district are (1) Zanzibar; (2) Sofala and Mozambique, belonging to the Portuguese; and (3) The Delagoa Bay District, belonging to the British.

Places of Importance.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Sená . . .	On the Zambezi . .	Seat of the Portuguese government.
Zanzibar .	On an island off the Zanzibar coast.	Ivory trade. Capital of the Sultan of Muscat.
Mozambique	On the Mozambique Channel.	Trade with Lisbon.
Quiloa . .	S. of Zanzibar.	Considerable trade.

CHAPTER V.

AMERICA.

AMERICA is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean; on the S. by the Antarctic; on the E. by the Atlantic; and on the W. by the Pacific. It extends from 80° N. to 55° S. lat., and from 35° to 168° W. long. Its greatest length, from N. to S., is about 10,000 miles; its greatest length from E. to W., about 3,000 miles. It contains an area of 15,000,000 square miles, nearly four times the size of all Europe.

America is divided into two main parts—(1) North America; (2) South America. These two divisions are united by the Isthmus of Panama.



(1) NORTH AMERICA.



PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

North America is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean; on the S. by the Pacific, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea; on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by the Pacific.

It extends from 8° to 82° N. lat.; and from 55° to 160° W. long. Its greatest length is 4,500 miles; and its greatest breadth about 3,000 miles. Its area is about 8,500,000 square miles. The E. coast is much more indented than the W., and corresponds more nearly in outline to the coast of Europe than either Asia or Africa. The mountains run generally N. and S. and close to the coast. The whole interior of the country, from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, is a vast lowland plain. The climate varies considerably. On the W. coast the temperature corresponds very nearly to that of similar latitudes in Europe; and on the E. to that of Eastern Asia; but in the interior it is considerably lower than in corresponding latitudes of Europe.

Capes.

Capes Farewell, Chudleigh, Charles, Race, Breton, Sable, Cod, Hatteras, St. Antonio, Catoche and Gracias-a-Dios, on the E.; Corrientes, St. Lucas, Blanco and Prince of Wales, on the W.; Barrow and Bathurst, on the N.

Bays, Straits and Gulfs.

On the N., Behring Strait, between Asia and America; Banks' Strait, between Melville Island and Banks' Land; Melville Sound; Smith Sound; Barrow Strait, between Baffin's Bay and the Arctic; and the Gulf of Boothia. On the E.,

Baffin's Bay; Davis Strait, between Baffin's Bay and the Atlantic; Hudson Bay; Hudson Strait, between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic; Gulf of St. Lawrence; Bay of Fundy; Gulf of Mexico; and the Caribbean Sea. On the W., the Gulf of California, between Lower California and Mexico; Juan de Fuca Strait, between Vancouver Island and the main land; and Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Peninsulas.

Labrador, bounded by Cape Chudleigh on the N.; Nova Scotia, terminating in Cape Sable, on the S.; Florida and Yucatan, near the Gulf of Mexico, on the E.; Lower California, bounded by Cape St. Lucas, on the S., and Alaska on the W.

Islands.

In the Arctic Ocean.—Greenland, Iceland, Cockburn Island, Southampton Island, Banks' Land, Prince Albert Land, Victoria Land, Prince of Wales' Island, Melville Island, North Somerset Island, Bathurst Island, North Devon Island.

In the Atlantic.—Newfoundland, Cape Breton Island, Prince Edward Island, the Bermuda Islands, the West Indies.

In the Pacific.—Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte's Island, Prince of Wales' Island, the Aleutian Islands.

Mountain System.

There are two main ranges: (1) The Rocky Mountains, running nearly parallel with the W.

coast. The highest points of this range are Mountains Hooker and Brown, nearly 16,000 feet high. (2) The Alleghany Mountains, running along the E. coast. This latter range does not attain more than 6,000 feet in height.

There are also Mountains Elias and Fairweather in the N.W., the former of which is 17,500 feet high.

Plains.

The whole of the interior of N. America is a vast lowland plain, extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and known as the Mississippi and Mackenzie Plain. The southern part of this great plain is the region of the prairies.

River System.

North America is remarkable for the number and extent of its inland waters. The largest river is the Mississippi, with its tributary the Missouri, which is really the more important stream of the two. Next comes the St. Lawrence river, which is conspicuous for its great breadth, being from three to four miles broad at its mouth.

The following table shows the source, basin, mouth and length of the different rivers of N. America, with the chief towns on either bank :—

Rivers of North America.

Name.	Source.	Basin.	Mouth.	Chief Towns.	Length in miles.
Mississippi . . .	Lake Itasca . . .	Centre of United States.	Gulf of Mexico.	St. Louis, New Orleans.	3,100
Missouri . . .	Rocky Mountains	N.W. of Mississippi Valley.	Mississippi . .	Yankton, Omaha . .	3,000
Mackenzie . . .	Rocky Mountains	British America . .	Arctic Ocean	....	2,300
Arkansas . . .	Rocky Mountains	S.W. of America . .	Arctic Ocean	....	2,100
St. Lawrence . . .	W. of Lake Superior.	British America and United States.	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	Kingston, Montreal, Quebec.	2,100
Rio Grande del Norte.	Rocky Mountains	Texas, United States.	Gulf of Mexico.	Matamoras . . .	1,800
Saskatchewan . . .	Rocky Mountains	Hudson's Bay Territory.	Hudson's Bay . .	Port Nelson . . .	1,300
Yukon . . .	Rocky Mountains	Alaska . . .	Behring Sea . .	Fort Yukow, Nulato.	1,200
Columbia . . .	Rocky Mountains	N.W. of United States	Pacific . . .	Salem, Pacific City . .	1,200
Red River . . .	N. of Texas . . .	S.W. of Mississippi Valley.	Mississippi . .	....	1,200
Ohio . . .	Alleghany Mountains	N.E. of Mississippi Valley.	Mississippi . .	Cincinnati, Louisville	1,200
Tennessee . . .	Alleghany Mountains	E. of Mississippi Valley .	Ohio . . .	....	1,100
Churchill . . .	Centre of Northern Plain.	Hudson's Bay Territory.	Hudson's Bay . .	....	1,100
Fraser . . .	Rocky Mountains . .	British Columbia . .	North Pacific . .	New Westminster . .	750
Rio Colorado . . .	Rocky Mountains . .	Upper California . .	Gulf of California.	....	700
Potomac . . .	Alleghany Mountains	E. of United States . .	Chesapeake Bay .	Washington . . .	650
Hudson . . .	New York State . . .	New York State . . .	New York Harbour.	New York . . .	300

Lakes.

The five principal lakes are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, which, together, cover an area of more than 90,000 square miles. These lakes are joined by channels passing from one to the other. Besides these, there are Lake Winnipeg, Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake, Great Salt Lake, Nicaragua and Leon.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.*Divisions.*

N. America is divided into five distinct parts, as follows :—

British North America.	Central America.
The United States.	The West Indies.
Mexico.	

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

This country extends from the United States to the Arctic Ocean, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, embracing an area of 2,500,000 square miles. It comprises nine separate divisions.

Divisions.	Capitals.
Ontario	Ottawa.
Quebec	Quebec.
New Brunswick . . .	Fredericton.
{ Nova Scotia and . .	Halifax.
{ Cape Breton Island .	Sydney.
Prince Edward Island.	Charlotte Town.
{ British Columbia and .	New Westminster.
{ Vancouver Island . .	Victoria.
Hudson Bay Territory	York Fort.
Manitoba	Winnipeg.
Newfoundland . . .	St. John's.

Manufactures.

Unimportant, the settlers generally paying attention to agriculture and timber-felling. Mining is carried on to a great extent in British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Timber, wheat, flour, horses, cattle, furs, potash, fish.

Imports.—Cotton and woollen goods, coal, iron, sugar.

Ports.

Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, St. John's, Victoria.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Quebec. .	At the mouth of the St. Lawrence.	Victory and death of Gen. Wolfe in 1759.
Montreal .	On the St. Lawrence	Largest town in Canada.
Ottawa. .	On the river Ottawa	Capital of the Dominion of Canada.
St. John .	On the Bay of Fundy.	Great trade.
St. John's.	Capital of Newfoundland.	Cod fisheries.
Halifax .	Capital of Nova Scotia.	Splendid harbour.

Ottawa, 45° 18' N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Odessa, Trieste and Geneva.

Labrador forms the Eastern extremity of British N. America, and Alaska (which formerly belonged to Russia, but is now part of the United States territory) the North-Western; whilst Greenland

and Iceland make up what is known as Danish America.

THE UNITED STATES.

The United States extend from the five Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising an area of nearly 4,000,000 square miles, including Alaska, and thus occupying an extent of territory as large as the whole of Europe.

The United States embrace thirty-nine States proper, and nine territories not yet formed into States. These may be conveniently divided as follows:—

Sixteen Eastern States.

State.	Capital.
Maine	Augusta.
New Hampshire	Concord.
Vermont	Montpelier.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Rhode Island	Providence.
Connecticut	Newhaven.
New York	New York.
New Jersey	Treuton.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Delaware	Dover.
Maryland	Annapolis.
Columbia	Washington.
Virginia	Richmond.
N. Carolina	Raleigh.
S. Carolina	Columbia.
Georgia	Milledgeville.

Five Gulf States.

Florida	Tallahassee.
Alabama	Montgomery.
Mississippi	Jackson.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Texas	Austin.

Fifteen Central States.

State.	Capital.
Tennessee	Nashville.
Kentucky	Frankfort.
W. Virginia	Charleston.
Ohio	Columbus.
Michigan	Lansing.
Indiana	Indianapolis.
Illinois	Springfield.
Iowa	Iowa City.
Minnesota	St. Paul.
Nebraska	Omaha.
Kansas	Topeka.
Missouri	Jefferson.
Arkansas	Little Rock.
Wisconsin	Madison.
Colorado	Denver.

Three Western States.

California	Sacramento.
Oregon	Salem.
Nevada	Carson.

Nine Territories.

Territory.	Capital.
Washington	Olympia.
Idaho	Boise City.
Montana	Helena.
Wyoming	Cheyenne City.
Utah	Salt Lake City.
Dakota	Yankton.
Indian Territory	Tablequah.
Arizona	Tucson.
New Mexico	Santa Fé.

Manufactures.

These are important, and are chiefly carried on in the N.E. States. They comprise cotton, wool, leather, hardware, machinery and shipbuilding. The chief seat of the cotton trade is Lowell, in Massachusetts.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Raw cotton, wheat, maize, flour, rice, tobacco, timber, cheese.

Imports.—Woollen, cotton, silk and linen goods; iron and hardware; sugar, coffee, tea, wine.

Ports.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Charleston, Mobile, San Francisco.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
New York .	On an island at the mouth of the Hudson.	Commercial capital, and largest city of the New World.
Washington .	On the Potomac .	Political capital of the U.S.
Buffalo . .	E. of Lake Erie .	Great emporium of trade.
Boston . .	E. coast of Massachusetts.	Fine port ; great trade.
Plymouth .	S.E. of Boston .	First permanent English settlement, made by Puritans in 1620.
Philadelphia.	On the Delaware river.	Third port; Congress in 1774; Declaration of Independence in 1776.
Pittsburg . .	S.W. of Pennsylvania.	The Birmingham of the West.
New Orleans.	At the mouth of the Mississippi.	Great commerce; called the "Crescent City."
Mobile . .	On the Gulf of Mexico.	Export of raw cotton.
Chicago . .	S.W. coast of Lake Michigan.	Grain trade; most rapid growth; destroyed by fire in 1871.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Albany . . .	In New York State.	University.
Baltimore . .	N. of Chesapeake Bay.	Export of tobacco and flour.
Charlestown .	Capital of S. Carolina.	Civil war broke out here in 1861.
Montgomery .	Capital of Alabama.	Export of cotton.
Cincinnati . .	In Ohio . . .	Largest pork market in the world.
San Francisco .	Capital of California.	Most prosperous and increasing city.

New York, 40° 58' N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Madrid, Constantinople and Bokhara.

MEXICO.

Mexico occupies the district between the United States and Central America, and embraces an area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles. The country consists of a high plateau, which is varied by continuous chains of high ground and a few mountain peaks. The climate is generally unhealthy. It is divided into fifty departments.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Silver, gold, copper, indigo, hides.

Imports.—Quicksilver, machinery; cotton, woollen and linen goods.

Ports.

Vera Cruz, Tampico, Campeachy, Mazatlan, Acapulco.

Important Places.

Name.	Position.	Importance.
Mexico. .	In the centre . .	Capital. Taken by Cortez in 1521.
Vera Cruz.	S.E. of Mexico .	Chief port. Very unhealthy.
Monterey .	In the N.E.' . .	Gold and silver mines.
Merida . .	E. of Campeachy Bay.	Capital of Yucatan.

Mexico, 19° 28' N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Bombay and Hainan.



CENTRAL AMERICA.

Central America is a narrow district lying between Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama. Its area is about 180,000 sq. miles. It is divided into five States, as follows:—

State.	Capital.	State.	Capital.
Guatemala .	New Guatemala	Nicaragua	Managua.
San Salvador	San Salvador		
{ Honduras .	Comayagua. .	Costa Rica.	San José.
{ British Honduras	Belize		

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Indigo, coffee, cocoa, sarsaparilla, logwood.

Imports.—Manufactured goods and wine.

Ports.

Omoa, Truxillo, Realejo.

San Salvador, 14° N. lat., is on the same parallel of latitude as Madras, Bangkok and Fort Bathurst.



THE WEST INDIES.

The West Indies are a large cluster of islands to the W. of the Atlantic Ocean, between the United States and the N. shores of S. America. They embrace an area of 95,000 square miles. There are three main groups of these islands:—

Group I.

THE GREATER ANTILLES.

Name.	To whom belonging.	Capital.
Cuba	Spain	Havana.
Hayti	Independent	San Domingo.
Jamaica	England	Kingston.
Porto Rico	Spain	San Juan.

Group II.

THE LESSER ANTILLES.

(a) *The Windward Isles.*

Barbados	England	Bridgetown.
Trinidad	Do.	Port of Spain.
Tobago	Do.	Scarborough.
Grenada	Do.	St. George.
St. Vincent	Do.	Kingstown.
St. Lucia	Do.	Castries.

(b) *The Leeward Isles.*

Name.	To whom belonging.	Capital.
Antigua	England . . .	St. John.
Barbuda	Do.	
Dominica	Do.	Roseau.
Martinique	France	St. Pierre.
Guadeloupe	Do.	Basse-terre.
St. Bartholomew . . .	Do.	
Santa Cruz	Denmark . . .	Christianstadt.
St. Thomas	Do.	
St. John	Do.	
Tortola, Virgingorda and Anegada (Virgin Islands).	England . . .	Road Town.
Montserrat	Do.	Plymouth.
Nevis	Do.	Charlestown.
St. Christopher . . .	Do.	Basse-terre.

Group III.

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

These are situated to the N. of the other groups and are mostly based on coral reefs. Very few of them are inhabited. They belong entirely to England; and their capital is Nassau.

To England also belong the Bermuda Islands, situated 600 miles E. of Cape Hatteras. The capital of these islands is Hamilton.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, spices, log-wood, tobacco and cotton.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, timber, salt, fish, wine.



(2) *SOUTH AMERICA.*

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

South America is joined to N. America by the Isthmus of Panama. It is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea; on the S. by the Antarctic Ocean; on the E. by the Atlantic; and on the W. by the Pacific. It extends from 11° 20' N. to 56° S. lat., and from 35° to 83° W. long. Its greatest length is about 4,500 miles; its greatest breadth about 3,000 miles; and its area about 7,000,000 sq. miles—nearly twice as large as Europe. Its most northern point is Cape Gallinas, its most southern, Cape Horn. Its coast line is very regular and unbroken, and its climate very hot, two-thirds of the country lying within the region of the Torrid Zone.

Capes.

Gallinas and Orange, on the N.; Horn and Froward, on the S.; St. Roque, Branco, Frio and Corrientes, on the E.; and Parina, San Lorenzo and San Francisco, on the W.

Gulfs, Bays and Straits.

On the N.: Gulfs of Darien, Maracaybo and Paria; and the Estuaries of the Amazon and Para.

On the S.: Strait of Magalhaens, between Tierra del Fuego and the main land.

On the W.: Gulfs of Panama and Guayaquil.

Islands.

The Falkland Islands, in the S.E.; Tierra del Fuego, in the S.; the Islands of the Patagonian Archipelago, Juan Fernandez and a few smaller islands, in the W.

Mountain System.

S. America contains some of the loftiest mountains in the world—the chief range being the Andes, which run along the W. coast of the continent from N. to S. The highest point is Sorata, about 24,000 feet in height; whilst Titicaca reaches the height of 20,000 feet. The Andes, as compared with the Himalayas, are about 5,000 feet lower in their highest point. Besides the Andes, there are the mountains of Guiana, running E. and W.; and the mountains of Brazil, extending over the greater part of the east of S. America, in a direction from N. to S.

Table Lands.

The Plateau of Titicaca, lying in the districts of Peru and Bolivia, is 13,000 feet above the sea level; and the Plain of Quito, crossed by the Equator, reaches an altitude of 9,000 feet.

River System.

Most of the rivers flow from W. to E. and discharge their waters into the Atlantic. The following table will show their source, basin, mouth, length, and the chief towns on their banks.

Rivers of South America.

Name.	Source.	Basin.	Mouth.	Towns.	Length in Miles.
Amazon . . .	Andes	Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil.	Atlantio . . .	S. Paulo, Obidos de Olivencia.	4,000
Parana . . .	S.E. of Brazil . . .	Brazil, Paraguay, and La Plata.	Rio de La Plata.	Corrientes, Santa Fé.	1,800
San Francisco	S.E. of Brazil . . .	E. of Brazil.	Rio de La Plata.	Carinhenha .	1,700
Paraguay . .	W. of Brazil . . .	Brazil, Paraguay, and La Plata.	Rio de La Plata.	Villa Real, Asuncion.	1,400
Orinoco . . .	Mountains of Guiana.	Venezuela	Atlantio . . .	Angostura . . .	1,200
Uruguay . . .	S. of Brazil	Brazil, Uruguay, and La Plata.	Rio de La Plata.	....	1,000
Magdalena . .	Andes	States of Columbia.	Caribbean Sea .	....	850

Lakes.

The chief lake is Titicaca. There are also Maracaybo in the N., and Patos in the E. coast.

POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

S. America is divided into twelve districts.

District.	Capital.
Brazil	Rio Janiero.
Guiana { British	Georgetown.
{ Dutch	Paramaribo.
{ French	Cayenne.
Venezuela	Caracas.
Colombia	Santa Fé de Bogota.
Ecuador	Quito.
Peru	Lima.
Bolivia	Sucre.
Chili	Santiago.
La Plata	Buenos Ayres.
Paraguay	Assumption.
Uruguay	Montevideo.
Patagonia.	

BRAZIL.

Brazil is the largest country of S. America, and embraces an area of 3,275,000 square miles. Its chief characteristic features are its vast plains and large rivers, of which latter the Amazon is the chief. Its principal towns are Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco and Para; and the chief seats of commerce, San Paulo and San Pedro.

GUIANA.

This district, comprising British, Dutch and French Guiana, lies in the N.E. of the continent. It comprises an area of 140,000 square miles. It is a well-watered country and has a very fertile soil.

The chief towns in British Guiana are Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

VENEZUELA.

This division includes the greater part of the Orinoco Valley and lies to the N.W. of Guiana. Its capital is Caracas; its chief port La Guayra. Other important towns are Cumana, Barcelona, Valencia, Maracaybo and Angostura.

COLOMBIA.

Colombia is situated in the N.W. corner of S. America and embraces the N. part of the Andes and the valley of the Magdalena. Its chief port is Cartagena.

ECUADOR.

Ecuador lies S. of Colombia and includes the plain of Quito. Owing to its elevation it enjoys a temperate climate, although the equatorial line passes through it. Guayaquil is the chief port.

PERU.

South of Ecuador is Peru, which comprises a great part of the Andes, a plain along the coast and a more extensive plain in the interior. Its climate is very varied. The country is famed for its mineral wealth and agricultural products. Its chief towns are Lima, Cuzco—a town of Indian origin and the former capital—Arequipa and Pasco. The principal ports are Callao, Payta, Huanchaco and Arica.



BOLIVIA.

Bolivia lies S. of Peru, and contains the greater portion of the plateau of Titicaca. It is well watered in the east, and abounds in mineral and agricultural wealth like Peru, to which country it is also very similar in climate. The capital is Sucre; but Potosi, S.W. of Sucre, is a more important town on account of its silver mines. La Paz is a great commercial town; and the port of the country is Cobija.



CHILI.

Chili comprises a narrow strip of land running S.W. of Bolivia, between the Andes and the Pacific. Its chief feature is the enormous Cordillera, which forms its eastern border. It contains several rivers, and enjoys a temperate and healthy climate. The chief port is Valparaiso.

LA PLATA.

La Plata, called also the Argentine Confederation, lies E. of Chili, and has an area of 800,000 sq. miles. Most of this district is a vast plain. It is a very well-watered country, and has vast herds of horses and oxen, which constitute its wealth. The capital is Buenos Ayres. Other towns of importance are Parana, Cordova, San Juan and Entre Rios.

PARAGUAY.

Paraguay is situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay, and occupies an area of 57,000 square miles. Its chief product is tea.

URUGUAY.

Uruguay occupies the S.E. portion of La Plata and has an area of 73,000 square miles. Its capital is Montevideo, a town of considerable commercial importance.

PATAGONIA.

This district forms the southern extremity of S. America, and is an extensive and sterile tract of country reaching from the Negro River to the Strait of Magalhaens.

CHAPTER VI.

AUSTRALIA AND POLYNESIA.

AUSTRALIA.

(a) PHYSICAL FEATURES.

General Description.

Australia is bounded on the N. and W. by the Indian Ocean; on the E. by the Pacific; and on the S. by the Southern Ocean. It extends from 11° to 39° S. lat., and from 113° to $153^{\circ} 30'$ E. long. Its area is 3,000,000 sq. miles—about three-fourths of the size of Europe. Its coast-line is regular and comparatively unbroken, and has tracts of high ground in its neighbourhood; whilst the interior of the country consists of vast plains of moderate elevation. The climate is dry, warm and healthy, but subject to sudden and violent changes in certain parts. The rainy season is from May to August; during the rest of the year little or no rain falls.

Capes.

Cape York, the most N. point; Cape Byron, the most E. point; Cape Wilson, the most S. point; Steep Point, the most W. extremity;

Cape Howe, in the S.E., and Cape Leeuwin, in the S.W.

Bays, Gulfs and Straits.

In the N. : Gulf of Carpentaria, Torres Strait, between Australia and New Guinea. In the S. : Gulfs Spencer and St. Vincent; Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania. In the W. : Shark Bay.

Islands.

Bathurst and Melville, in the N.W. ; Groote Eylandt and Wellesley Island, in the Gulf of Carpentaria ; Great Sandy Island, in the E. ; Tasmania, Kangaroo Island and King Island, in the S. ; Dampier Archipelago, Barrow Island and Dirk Hartog Island, in the W.

Mountain System.

There are four main ranges of mountains :—

1. The Australian Alps, in the S.E., reaching to a height of 6,000 feet.
2. The Blue Mountains, N. of the Australian Alps, attaining a height of 3,000 feet.
3. The Liverpool Range, N. of the Blue Mountains.
4. The Darling Range, in the W. These mountains are 2,000 feet high.

River System.

There are very few rivers of any importance in Australia. The largest is the Murray, which has

its source in the Australian Alps, and its mouth in the Southern Ocean. Its chief tributaries are the Darling, Lacklan and Murrumbidgee.

Lakes.

The largest lake in Australia is Lake Alexandria, just above the mouth of the Murray river. There are also Lakes Eyre, Torrens and Gairduer, in South Australia; and Lake Amadeus, of recent discovery, in the interior.

(b) POLITICAL FEATURES.

Divisions.

There are five main divisions of Australia:—Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

This division occupies the W. part of the country; but its settlements are confined to the S.W. corner. Its capital is Perth, on the River Swan; the port of which is Freemantle. Albany is an important town in the S.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia lies in the central part of the continent, and comprises an area of nearly 1,000,000 sq. miles. Its capital is Adelaide. Burra-Burra is a great mining district, and Wallaroo and

Moonta are famous for their copper mines. The chief ports are Port Elliot and Port Lincoln.

QUEENSLAND.

Queensland embraces the N.E. part of the country, and is divided into twelve large districts. The capital of Queensland is Brisbane; other important towns are Rockhampton, Maryborough and Ipswich.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

This district extends along part of the E. coast and far inland. It is famous for its produce of wool. Sydney is the capital, and Port Jackson—a splendid harbour—the principal port. Newcastle lies close to the South Wales coal field; and gold was first discovered at Bathurst.

VICTORIA.

Victoria is divided from New South Wales by the River Murray, which forms its natural northern boundary. This district is noted for its sheep-farming. The chief town is Melbourne, on the Yarra, near the head of Port Philip. Ballat is the next town in importance, forming the chief gold field of the district; and third in order comes Geelong, S.W. of Melbourne.

Exports and Imports.

Exports.—Wool, gold, coal, hides, timber, copper.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, tea, sugar, ale, wine, spirits, timber, coals.

Ports.

Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong,

TASMANIA.

This is an island, also called Van Diemen's Land, situate to the S. of Victoria, from which district it is separated by Bass Strait. Its climate is cooler than that of the continent of Australia and is more like the climate of the S. of Europe. The chief town is Hobart Town, on the river Derwent; and the next in importance is Launceston, on the Tamar. At the mouth of the latter river is Georgetown, the principal watering-place of the island.

POLYNESIA.

Polynesia includes a number of islands situated on either side of the Equator, in the North and South Pacific Oceans. The most northern group is that of the Sandwich Islands, and the most southern the New Zealand group.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

This group embraces eight islands, the chief of which is Hawaii. They are mostly of volcanic formation and contain some very high mountains. The chief town is Honolulu.

THE NEW ZEALAND GROUP.

The chief islands in this group are (1) North Island and (2) South Island, separated by Cook Strait. These also contain evidence of volcanic action and comprise Mount Egmont, in the North Island, reaching a height of 8,000 feet, and Mount Cook, in the South Island, attaining to an altitude of 10,000 feet. They are well watered and enjoy a delightful climate.

The chief towns are:—On the North Island, Wellington, the capital; Auckland, the old capital; and New Plymouth. On the South Island: Nelson, the capital; Canterbury and Otago.

There are numerous groups of smaller islands, of which the following may be mentioned:—The Fiji Islands, N. of New Zealand; Samoa, N.E. of the Fiji Islands; the Tonga or Friendly Islands, S.E. of Fiji; Cook's Islands, E. of the Friendly Islands; the Society Islands, N.E. of the Friendly Islands; the Low Archipelago, E. of the Society Islands; and the Marquesas, N.E. of the Society group.

The inhabitants of these islands are chiefly engaged in agriculture and mining.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE OF DEFINITIONS.

Affluent or Tributary.—A small stream which joins a larger, e.g., the Kennet is an affluent of the Thames; the Inn, of the Danube.

Antipodes.—Places that have the same latitude on opposite sides of the Equator; they differ 180° in longitude, and consequently have their day and night, their summer and winter, at opposite times.

Archipelago.—A sea studded with islands; the term is specially applied to that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and Asia Minor.

Basin of a River is that portion of country which is drained by that river and its tributaries.

Cyclone.—A variable wind occurring most frequently between the Equator and Tropics, and near the Calms of Cancer and Capricorn. They sweep round and round, moving in a curve with a diameter varying from 100 to 1,000 miles.

Delta.—A low tract of alluvial land, of triangular form, deposited at the mouths of certain rivers, dividing them into two or more streams.

Estuary.—The mouth of a tidal river widening into an arm of the sea.

Firth, Fiord, or Fjord.—A narrow inlet—as the Firth of Forth, Sogne Fjord.

Gulf Stream.—A current formed by the waters of the Equatorial Current accumulated in the Gulf of Mexico. It flows past N. America till it reaches the Great Bank of Newfoundland; it then proceeds in a north-easterly direction, washes the British Isles and the coast of Norway, and is finally lost in the Arctic Ocean. It has wonderful influence in dispensing heat and verdure.

Isothermal Lines are lines passing through places which have the same mean annual temperature.

Llanas.—Grass flats periodically inundated by the Orinoco.

Monsoons.—The most important of the periodical winds blowing from one quarter for one-half of the year and from an opposite quarter for the other half. They prevail chiefly in the northern part of the Indian Ocean.

Neap Tides are produced when the moon is in her first and last quarters; the sun's attraction acts then at right angles to that of the moon.

Oasis.—An insulated piece of fruitful land in a desert.

Prairies.—Vast natural meadows—their surface is rolling or undulating—without trees or water, covered with luxuriant grass and flowers.

Savannah.—A North American prairie.

Selvas.—The forest plains of the Amazon Valley.

Simoom.—A hot, suffocating blast, laden with excessively fine particles of sand, which give a reddish tint to the atmosphere.

Sirocco.—The Italian name for the Simoom.

Solano.—Its Spanish name.

Spring Tides.—When the sun and moon are in conjunction, that is, at full moon, their united attraction cause the highest or spring tides.

Steppes.—Plains of vast extent and varied surface in the south-east of Europe and north of Asia.

Table Lands.—Level tracts of land at some height above the sea.

Tundras.—In Siberia, low, swampy, frozen plains sloping into the Arctic Ocean.

Trade Winds.—Constant winds which prevail within the Torrid Zone and a few degrees beyond it.

Watershed, or Water-parting.—The ridge or height which divides one river basin from another.

APPENDIX B.

CALCULATION OF DISTANCES.

DISTANCES on maps may be both measured and calculated with tolerable precision.

The scale of miles, leagues, &c., which is attached to every well-drawn map, is useful and available for either operation.

If the space between any two points is first measured, it may be readily divided into scale-lengths by a pair of compasses properly adjusted, or by a strip of paper of required length, carefully applied. A short calculation will readily reduce the given result to miles, leagues, kilometres, &c.

Another plan is to notice the difference of longitude. To facilitate such calculations the following table is given, showing the length of a degree of longitude on various parallels of latitude:—

Degree of Lat.	Eng. miles.	Degree of Lat.	Eng. miles.
1	69·10	50	44·43
10	68·06	52 (London) .	43·50
24	64·95	60	34·56
30	59·85	70	23·64
40	52·94	80	12·0

If compasses are carefully set to a known distance, a circle described at that radius will give at its circumference the position of all equidistant points.

These are, of course, but proximate distances,—they are taken in a direct line, and positive exactness cannot be attained by a mere tentative process; secondly, roads, canals and rivers deviate so considerably from the straight course that a traveller who wishes to calculate the length

of a proposed tour must make considerable allowances for such deviations.

The following approximate distances are given by way of illustration :—

	Miles.
Between Quebec and Rio Janeiro.	5,100
Between Rome and London	850
Between Calcutta and the Cape of Good Hope	6,100
The Cape of Good Hope and London	6,100
Edinburgh and New York	3,200
Edinburgh and Moscow	1,500

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